The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE TITLE TO THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

THE STONE CONTRACT FOR THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The United States Court for this district has decided an action of ejectment in favor of G. W. C. Lee, the devisee of the late G. W. Park Custis. The estate is the mill property on the Four-mile Run, in Virginia, and is a part of the Custis estate which was sold during the war by the United States for taxes. It would seem that this decision may effect the Government title to the entire Arlington property, as the title to the two estates is practically the same.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING AND THE STONE CONTRACTORS.

The personal debate in the House in the closing hours of the session between Representatives J. Ambler Smith and James Platt, of Virginia, relative to the stone contract of Ordway & Co., of Richmond, on the new State Department building, has resulted in temporarily checking the operations of that firm. Secretary Fish has positively refused to sign the contract for the further continuance of the operations of that firm on the ground of the charges made in this debate. As the Attorney General has recently decided that the appropriation for this building is entirely under the control of the State Department, there seems to be no appeal.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK SETTLEMENT.

The final liquidation of the Freedman's Saving Bank will soon begin. The Commissioners have now all accepted their trust and to-day filed their sureties. They will commence operations next week.

ILLNESS OF GEN. HILLYER.

Gen. W. S. Hillyer, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, and recently appointed Appraiser at New-York, lies very seriously ill in this city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXTENSION OF THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The Acting Postmaster General to-day issued an order authorizing the Postmaster of Pittsburg, Penn., to employ ten additional carriers at $600 each per annum, in order to extend the free delivery system to Temperanceville, Ormsby, and Buchanan, the Post Offices at which places are by this order to be discontinued Sept. 1. A similar order will be issued to-morrow to discontinue the Post Offices of Cumminsville, South Pendleton, and Columbia; extend the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati Post Office over those places, and authorize the Cincinnati Postmaster to employ ten additional carriers, at $600 each per annum, for the purpose of establishing a system of free delivery for them.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION.

The appointments of Chiefs of Divisions of Records and Files, and Mails, and the appointments of the Treasury Department, will not be made until the return of Secretary Bristow, next week. There are about fifty clerks to be reduced from higher to lower grades, in consequence of the reductions, and the rolls are now being revised for the purpose of making such reductions in grade.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers of the Ordnance Department have been ordered before a Board of Examination with a view to promotion, under the act reorganizing the Staff Corps of the Army, approved June 23, 1874: Lieut. Col. F. D. Callender; Majors J. G. Benton and J. McNutt; Capts. J. M. Whittemore, A. R. Buffington, D. W. Flagler, R. M. Hill, and A. Mordecai; First Lieuts. G. W. McKee, F. H. Phipps, G. D. Ramsey, Jr., O. D. Michaelis, Wm. Prince, C. E. Dutton, John G. Butler, C. Bryant, and M. E. Poland; Second Lieuts. A. L. Varney, E. M. Wright, J. Pitman, C. Shaler, and H. Metcalf. Also Major J. McAllister, First Lieut. John A. Keiss, and Second Lieuts. J. C. Clifford and J. E. Grier.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $12,779,063; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,735,000; coin, $70,903,-003, including $32,346,300 in coin certificates. Outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Ensigns C. F. Emerick, H. C. Nye, Chauncy Thomas, Perrin Bushee, and Midshipmen York Noell, Hamilton Hutchinson, W. R. A. Rooney, and Edwin S. Reynolds are ordered to the Colorado at Norfolk. Commander William Whitehead is detached from the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, and granted three months' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States. Surgeon C. J. Cleborne is detached from the Congress on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin is detached from the torpedo station, and ordered to the Congress. Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint is detached from the Saranac and placed on waiting orders. Prof. Asaph Hall has been detached from the Naval Observatory in this city and appointed Chief of the party to observe the transit of Venus at Wladiwostk, Eastern Siberia.

UNDELIVERED PATENTS OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Cops' Western Land Owner for July contains the following: "There are remaining in the General Land Office undelivered more than 300,000 patents for agricultural land. Of this number about 75,000 are from Illinois, and nearly as many from Indiana and Missouri. Among them are patents signed by Monroe, and by and for every other President up to Lincoln's time. The cause for this accumulation of patents is in the fact that many land-owners believe the duplicate Receiver's receipt is sufficient evidence of title to their land. It ought not to be so regarded. Entries are being constantly canceled by the General Land Office for informality, and if the address of an indebted applicant is not known at the local office, as too often is the case, he, or the party to whom he has sold his land, will some day be much astonished to find another person holding a Government patent for his property."

HOMESTEAD TENURE.

It has been decided at the Interior Department, that after a homestead settler has completed the term of five years, a further residence is not required to entitle him to a patent; also that the residence in a double house, built on the dividing line between adjoining homesteads, is a residence in compliance with the law.

A MAIL AND EXPRESS CAR BURNED.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—The mail and express car attached to the eastward-bound train on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, about nine miles east of Petersburg. The mail car contained an unusually heavy northern and southern mail, which, together with the express matter in the adjoining apartment, was entirely consumed. The route agents, C. L. Jones and J. N. Jennings, the only persons in the car at the time, were badly burned about the face and arms. They were unable to give an alarm, owing to the burning of the bell rope, and after an ineffectual effort to save the most valuable part of the mail, they both jumped off, and were afterward picked up in a bruised condition. The fire was not discovered by those on the forward cars until the train had run several miles and the car was burned down to the wheels. The origin of the fire is not known.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 9.—Prof. R. J. Young has been elected Treasurer of Bowdoin College, vice Jos. Titcomb, resigned. The following honorary degrees have been conferred: LL. D. on Henry W. Longfellow, of Cambridge, and Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati; D. D. on J. H. G. Nichols, of Saco; Benj. Tappan, of Norridgewock, and Jacus J. Abbott, of Yarmouth; A. M. on David Barker, of Exeter; E. C. B. Hallam, of India, and Chas. A. Benjamin. The Summer vacation has been extended to eleven weeks.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

APPEAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR RELIEF—THE SECRETARY POWERLESS THROUGH RECENT LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Gov. Davis, of Minnesota, has to-day applied to the Secretary of War for the relief of the citizens of his State, who are suffering from the devastation of the locust. He requests that the Government give him the rations equivalent in value to the two years' quota of arms now due Minnesota. The telegram was sent to Secretary Belknap, at New-London. The Secretary is entirely without power to comply with this request, as Congress by recent legislation has strictly forbidden such acts as that which Gov. Davis calls upon the Secretary to perform.

THE GOVERNOR'S DISPATCH TO THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following was received at the War Department to-day:

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.

Secretary of War, Washington:

A terrible calamity has befallen the people of the several counties in the north-western part of the State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crop and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area. Many thousands are now suffering for food, and I am using every public and private source that I can lawfully command to send immediate supplies of food. This State is entitled to two years' quota of arms, estimated at $8,160. I respectfully request that the Subsistence Department be ordered to turn over to me, in lieu of these arms, a quantity equivalent in value of rations, or such part of a ration as I may request. I should not make this request but for the gravest reasons, and to prevent imminent starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. I earnestly hope that the obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph.

O. K. DAVIS, Governor.

Chief Clerk Crosby forwarded the telegram to Secretary Belknap, at New-London, with the indorsement: "There appears to be no authority of law for diverting an appropriation from its proper source, even in cases of emergency."

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT OF THE COUNTRY—DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—Since the appeal of Gov. Davis of this State to the War Department, mentioned in to-night's Associated Press dispatches, is likely to be denied, because of the insufficiency of the law, it is time for the people of the United States to be informed that utter and wide-spread destitution exists in the south-western counties of this State among the new settlers, whose crops have been destroyed for two years, and that urgent appeals must be made to benevolence everywhere for contributions in aid of the starving people, who own farms under the Homestead and Preemption laws, but who have been unable to obtain subsistence from their farms because of the destruction caused by grasshoppers. These pests are now moving away to other regions to devastate and ruin other settlers now in comfortable circumstances, but, in the meantime, those whom they have just ruined are in a starving condition. The County Commissioners of the different counties in the State are making appropriations to relieve the present suffering. But large and immediate help is needed from the country at large. Contributions of money or clothing should be addressed to Gen. H. H. Sibley, or Gen. C. K. Davis, St. Paul, and provisions or their equivalent are most needed.

CANADA.

THE GROUNDED STEAMER CORINTHIAN—INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The steamer Corinthian, which grounded in the Rapids, is still fast on Split Rock in five feet of water. She can be floated with difficulty.

An international rifle match, of twenty contestants on each side, has been arranged between the Col. Wingate Amateur Rifle Club of New-York, and the James Esdale Rifle Club, of Montreal. The match will commence on the 18th inst., the Canadians shooting at Point Charles range, Montreal, and the Americans at the Creedmoor range, New-York.

Several French Canadian families returned from the States yesterday, and will settle permanently in St. Jean Baptiste Village. They say others intend to follow shortly.

MOVEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR—MINISTERS SWORN.

QUEBEC, Ontario, July 9.—The Governor General and Countess of Dufferin arrived at Tadousac Tuesday. Their Excellencies are expected here early next week.

Hons. Messrs. Fournier and Goffrion were sworn in as Ministers yesterday at Tadousac, where a meeting of the Privy Council was held.

THE GRAVESVILLE, WIS., WIFE-MURDER.

CHICAGAO, July 9.—A later dispatch from Fond du Lac, Wis., gives further particulars of the murder of Mrs. Loftus, by her husband, at Gravesville, Calumet County, yesterday afternoon. Loftus crept into the house and dealt his wife a blow with a hammer while she was standing over a wash-tub, doing the week's washing. She fell, and he then crushed her skull with an ax and dragged the body under the house. To make certain of his work he returned for the ax and nearly severed the head from the trunk. The body was soon afterward found by the woman's six-year-old daughter. Loftus was arrested in a saloon. He was quite drunk. He confessed the deed in an interview with the editor of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*. He said he had deliberately planned to kill her. The following is a part of the interview:

Editor—What was the trouble between you and Mrs. Loftus?

Prisoner—Well, we have had a good deal of trouble, and I made up my mind that I could not stand her actions any longer. I was very bad off that day.

Editor—So you knew what you were about when you killed her?

Prisoner—Yes, Sir. I meant to kill her, and did kill her, and it is over with now.

Editor—Did she know you were in the room when you went in to hit her with the hammer?

Prisoner—No, she did not; I was careful not to let her know it, or she would have got away.

Editor—Why did you drag the body under the house after you had killed your wife?

Prisoner—I did it because when the children came home they would be scared.

They had been married but a few months, she having been a widow with several children.

THE COAL-MINERS STRIKE IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9.—Matters at Straitsville to-day have been quiet, except a knock-down between a striker and one of the guards. The colored miners are at work and no further trouble is anticipated.

RECRUITS FOR BISHOP CUMMINS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—The Emanuel Episcopal Church of this city to-night severed its connection, and joined the Reformed Episcopal Church under Bishop Cummins.

WRECK OF A FREIGHT TRAIN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—The freight-train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, four miles east of Brinkley, fell through a trestle, wrecking nine freight cars. Nobody was hurt.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

DISPATCHES FROM OFFICERS AND AGENTS ON THE FRONTIER.

DEPREDATIONS IN THE WIND RIVER VALLEY—INSOLENCE OF THE SAVAGES OF THE LOWER BRULE AGENCY—THEY ARE HELD IN CHECK BY CANNON ONLY—ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM AGENT MILES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following dispatch was received at the Army Head-quarters this morning:

LONE TREE, Neb., July 9.

To Col. W. A. Whipple, Head-quarters of the Army:

In consequence of the many depredations by the Sioux in the Wind River Valley on the white settlers and the Shoshone Indians, one of the latest being the murder and horrible mutilation of two white women, D. Juin, Agent for the Shoshones, made the request that the Sioux should be punished, if possible. On the morning of the 2d of July, while Gen. Ord and myself were at Camp Brown, an opportunity presented itself, and Capt. Torry, of the Thirteenth Infantry, commanding Camp Brown, was directed to send Capt. Bates and Lieut. Robinson with Company B, Second Cavalry, accompanied by twenty Indian scouts under Lieut. Young, of the Fourth Infantry, and about 150 Shoshones under their chief, Washakie, to attack a camp of the Sioux lately established on the north side of the Owl Mountain range, where the Wind River breaks through, about ninety miles from Camp Brown. The attack was made at 3 A. M., Saturday, July 4, the result being fifty Sioux killed and wounded, and over 100 horses captured. Our loss was two men killed, and Lieut. Young and three men wounded, Lieut. Young dangerously. Capt. Torry telegraphs that the result was not as satisfactory as desired, on account of bad behavior on the part of the Shoshones. Capt. Torry went out on the 5th with ambulances and additional men to meet Capt. Bates.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

SCENES AT THE LOWER BRULE AGENCY.

Capt. Joseph Bush, commading the military station at the Lower Brule Agency, Dakota Territory, under date of June 23, writes to the War Department that on the 19th of June a Ponca-Brûle Indian named Omahn threatened the life of the Government trader and Indian Agent, and endeavored to take certain articles from the trading store. At the request of the agent, Capt. Bush sent mounted men in pursuit, who captured the Indian's mule, but the Indian escaped into the thick underbrush after having fired several times on his pursuers. Upon the return of the men a courier was sent to the Indian camp, seven miles below, with instructions to the chiefs to capture and bring in the offender. In the space of about four hours some 250 chiefs and warriors, mounted, appeared at the post with the Indian, but refused to surrender the prisoner unless the trader was given up to them. They assumed a menacing attitude. All were heavily armed, some with two pistols and repeating rifles. Capt. Bush says: "I at once placed my howitzers in position and loaded with canister. The agent then demanded the prisoner of them. After a long parley, the chiefs advanced with the prisoner, who was taken in charge by the corporal of the guard. The Indians were then ordered to return to their camp, and warned that if they fired a gun I would open fire. After a time all of them retired. Upon the next day Bishop Hare, of this diocese, held a council at the quarters of the interpreter, some twenty rods from the post. At the request of the agent I posted my men and placed my guns in position to intimidate the Indians, who were very saucy, threatening the agent with arms in their hands, &c. As they were dispersing I proceeded to the place of council, when a demand was made upon me for the prisoner. I had no time to answer before I was surrounded by mounted and armed warriors, who prevented my return to my quarters. After some talk I pressed my way between their horses and was not molested. The Indians were informed that if a shot was fired it would be a signal for my force to open fire. I am thoroughly convinced that nothing but the unexpectedly determined action of the agent and troops prevented a conflict. The Indians are well fed and have no cause for complaint, and it is my opinion that nothing but a good show of force will prevent an outbreak among them. We are in a poor position for defense, but I feel confident that we can handle them, should they continue in their warlike mood. We are in great need of horses, having but three at this station."

THE RECENT BATTLE NEAR FORT BERTHOLD.

Capt. Carlile Boyd, of the Seventeenth Infantry, commanding at the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota Territory, writes, under date of June 20, that the majority of the Indians who left that agency on the expedition supposed to be for the purpose of attacking the Berthold Indians, have returned to the neighborhood of the agency. The reports brought back by those who have returned are to the effect that the expedition went to Fort Berthold, passing by Heart Butte both going and returning; that at Fort Berthold they shot a woman across the river at the Ree Village, and drew the Berthold Indians across the river into the ambuscade prepared for them; that they had severe fighting, the Sioux being greatly superior in numbers; that eight Rees, at least, were killed, the Sioux having only one killed and eight wounded. The one killed was a grandson of a good Indian who farms about twelve or fifteen miles from the station, a lad of fifteen or seventeen years of age, who, with his father, (not quite so good as the grandfather,) was on the expedition. Several fresh scalps have been brought in by the Sioux party, over which they have been very jubilant.

SHORT OF RATIONS.

Capt. Boyd says: "I am informed that the supply of rations for the Indians at the agency is exhausted, except some flour and corn, and that the agent does not know when he is to expect a further supply. Should the issue of rations, and especially of beef, be stopped for any lengthened period, I think it will lead to serious depredations, if not to actual warfare, on the part of the Indians, who have hitherto been kept, by feeding them, in a pacific and semi-friendly state."

A WHITE DESPERADO AMONG THE INDIANS.

Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, commanding the Sioux expedition, under date of Camp Robinson, Nebraska, June 22, writes that Toussaint Kinsella was captured at the Red Cloud Agency by Lieut. Emmet Crawford, of the Third Cavalry, and Lieut. P. H. Ray, of the Eighth Infantry, on the 14th inst. Toussaint Kinsella was convicted of murder at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, from where he broke jail and took refuge with the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency, among whom he has lived, thoroughly disguished as an Indian, and apparently with impunity, defying arrest and threatening any who should attempt to molest him. Repeated demands have been made for him upon the Indians, which they have as often refused to comply with. Kinsella has threatened the life of the agent; made an attempt to shoot one Kinman, an employe at the agency; threatened the life of Capt. A. R. Wells, of the Second Cavlary, for capturing him in the first instance, and recently endeavored to waylay one Boyd, who testified against him when he was tried. Kinsella and others delayed the mail twenty-four hours on the 12th of June, on White River, about five or six miles from Camp Robinson. Kinsella is severely wounded in both legs, he having refused to surrender, and attempted to escape by running. He will be sent to Fort Laramie, thence to Cheyenne, where he will be turned over to the civil authorities. He has asked the Indians to petition the President for a pardon, which Col. Smith hopes he will not be successful in, believing that he exerts a pernicious influence on the Indians. His pardon would also have the effect of destroying the little authority we have over the Indians in the assumption of supremacy. Indians arriving from the north yesterday report large war parties, estimated at from 400 to 600 Indians, divided into four parties, one for this vicinity, one to old Red Cloud Agency, with the intention of crossing the North Platte, one to Laramie, and one to Fetterman, these two last probably intending to cross between the two posts, also one party reported as intending to go to Sweet Water. Of course this is an Indian report, and must be considered accordingly. The arrest of Kinsella created considerable excitement among the Indians at the agency at the time, but it has all subsided.

MEASURES TO INTERCEPT THE RAIDERS.

Gen. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, in forwarding the dispatch, says the department commander has been notified of the movement of these Indians, and steps have been taken to intercept them.

LATER DISPATCHES FROM AGENT MILES.

The Indian Commissioner has received a report from Agent Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, dated Darlington, Idaho Territory, June 30, inclosing a slip from the Wichita *Beacon*, dated the 24th inst., by which it appears that three men had been killed in the vicinity of Medicine Lodge by Cheyennes. Agent Miles says there is no reason to disbelieve this statement. It is simply carrying into execution what they have said they would do unless Government would protect them from the horse thieves of the border, and return to them some of the animals already stolen from them, all of which could have been done, and would have been done could we have had the timely assistance of a sufficient force. He also says: "It is useless for me to refer to the many appeals that have been made from this office for sufficient power to crush the element that we positively know must sooner or later bring us into trouble, and, perhaps, into an Indian war, all of which have thus far been unavailing, and to-day we are forced into the position where we are required to cry aloud for a force to punish the very individuals that should have been protected only three months ago. The Cheyenne, as a tribe, have been well disposed, and many of them are yet so, toward the Government, and it was not until they were forced to leave their reservation and agency, to get rid of the horse thieves and to reach the buffalo herds, that they began to lose confidence in the power of their agent to control the adverse elements, and decided to take the matter into their own hands. The Crows and Comanches have long been urging them to join in a general raid. This I got from Whirlwind, the Cheyenne Chief, and not until they had been greatly provoked did they decide in a matter so perilous. They, of course, claim that their raids shall be confined to the exterminating of the buffalo hunters, and the region of the country on the border of Kansas where Little Robe's stolen ponies are supposed to be located and where his son was wounded. The people of this last place should have protection, as also all other innocent persons who are legitimately in this country. The decided stand the Arrapahoes have taken with us has increased the jealousy that already existed between the two tribes, which, at the present time amounts to hostility, and it is going o require much care and judgment to bring about a reconciliation. It would be much better for both tribes that they were separated, and for the present I would recommend that temporary buildings be erected as cheaply as possible upon the lands designated for Cheyennes, and they be invited to remove there at once, and should any refuse, to compel them to obey. Subsistence designed for this agency could be divided en route. A sub-agent with two or three helpers would be all the additional help necessary at present."

THE OGALLALAS, UNCAPAPAS, AND MINNECONGOUS MOVING.

OMAHA, Neb., July 9.—Gens. Sheridan and Ord returned from the West this afternoon.

Telegraphic advices from Fort Laramie state that reports received from Spotted Tail's agency say that seventy-five lodges of Ogallalas, under Black Twin, are moving toward that place, and that the Uncapapas and Minnecongous are moving across the Yellowstone River. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are camped on the head waters of the Big Horn River, near the Big Horn Mountains.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $431,584.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season in St. John, N. B., the thermometer standing at 85° in the shade.

An unknown man threw himself before a Boston and Providence train yesterday, in Boston, and was instantly killed.

The thermometer in Halifax, N. S., reached 84° in the shade yesterday—the first hot day experienced there this season.

The damage to Lock No. 21 in the Welland Canal has been repaired, and navigation was resumed yesterday afternoon.

The boiler in Sasure's Mill, near Braddock's Field, Penn., exploded yesterday morning, fatally injuring Balsinger, the engineer.

In the case of Hiram Smith, who was sentenced to be hanged at Watertown on the 24th inst., Gov. Dix has granted a respite for three months.

John McLeod has been appointed General Superintendent of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, vice Geo. Skinner, resigned.

William Harris, an old man, and Lizzie Martin, a young woman, were struck by a railroad train, at East Hampton, Mass., on Wednesday night, and fatally injured.

The bail of Capt. Peach, of the Provincetown schooner St. Mary, charged with manslaughter in killing his steward, Rogers, has been fixed at $5,000 in Boston.

Barney Churchill was fatally injured, in Allegheny City, Penn., yesterday morning, by the chimney of the First Ward School-house falling upon him.

The night express, eastward bound, on the Erie Railway, ran over and instantly killed an unknown man at Lake View, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

The Board of Trade of St. John, N. B., met to-day, to elect delegates and to make arrangements for the reception of the members of the Dominion Board to St. John, July 16.

The British steamer Tartar, from Sydney, N. S. W., struck on a coral reef, June 22, and after throwing over coal, floated on the 24th, and reached San Francisco yesterday.

Johnny Dobbs, alias James C. Rice, a New-York burglar, was sentenced in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, to State Prison for three years for breaking into the savings bank at Collinsville.

Gov. Groome, of Maryland, has commuted the death sentence of Charles H. Jones, the young colored man now in the Baltimore Jail for murder, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for twenty-one years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire originated in the engine-room of Roy's carding mills on St. Paul street, Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday, which spread to Stockdale's carriage factory, Skinner's iron works, Somerville's cottage, Coleman's stables, and a large number of outbuildings, all of which were entirely destroyed. The loss is not yet estimated. The only insurance is on Somerville's cottage, for $1,000, in the Mutual, of Hamilton.

A fire yesterday morning on Carlton Wharf, East Boston, burned out Joseph L. Piper, shipwright, John K. Carleton, cooper, and destroyed a quantity of coal and wood belonging to Joseph Robbins & Co. Loss, $8,000.

The sash and blind factory of Thorne & Kenower, at Huntington, Ind., was burned yesterday. The loss will probably exceed $15,000. No insurance.

SHOOTING MATCH IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—The shooting for prizes at the driving park closed this evening. D. L. Dubois, of Detroit, won the first prize; J. J. Hall, of Saginaw, the second; M. Hall, of Toledo, the third; D. L. Moran the fourth; S. Horn the fifth; J. Chinckney, of Gallion, Ohio, the sixth; C. C. Cadman, of Detroit, the seventh. Single and double bird sweepstake shooting will be the order of the day to-morrow.

ITALY.

THE POPE BECOMING GARRULOUS.

HIS SPEECH TO THE CARDINALS—AN INCREASE OF CRIME—BRIGANDS IN THE VICINITY OF LARGE CITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 22, 1874.

The Pope, on the anniversary of his election, gave audience to the College of Cardinals, and made a speech, in which, after his fashion, he shows himself a stronger protestant than ever. These are some of his words:

"In presence of the sacred company by which I am surrounded, I repeat the most solemn protests against the usurpation of the temporal dominion of the Holy See; against the sacrilegious spoliation of the Church, the abolition of the religious orders, and, in short, against all the sacrilegious acts perpetrated by the enemies of the Church of Jesus Christ. * * * In proportion as afflictions increase, and the infernal rage against the bride of Christ and this holy chair of His Vicar, just in the same proportion increase the firmness and constancy of the Sacred College, determined to defend the rights of this See. * * What, then, shall we do? We must remain united with the episcopacy, which in Germany, in Brazil, and elsewhere exhibits an enlightened constancy and firmness."

* * * * * * * *

The Pope's speech is a long one, and an exhibition of the garrulousness of old age. The substance of it is contained in a few words; and these declare intentions and define the position, and that is all the public care much about. The position of the Papacy is unchanged, and the intention is to carry on the war with the same obstinacy as before in all the Roman Catholic countries in which it has been for some time in progress. As for Italy, a journal of considerable influence here in Rome expresses perhaps as well as any other the general sentiment of the Liberal party: "The conciliation desired so much by many, and considered such an excellent thing, especially at the time of the transfer of the Government to Rome, now appears to the more intelligent a matter full of peril. If the Pope does not wish it, much less is it desired by the Liberal or by the Moderate party, because it is now well understood that the result of such conciliation would be damaging to the interests of the party of progress. If the Pope is content, persisting in his refusals, the Liberal party is just as well satisfied to have it as it is. In this, at least, we are in harmony, and believe alike that the actual state is preferable for both. Let us go on, thanking Divine Providence, who visibly protects Italy, and in His inscrutable ways will continue to defend it in times of the most serious peril."

A SHOW DAY.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, a *Te Deum* was sung in the afternoon in St. Peter's. All the religious bodies of Rome, monks, priests, *et id genus omne*, were present in large numbers, and there was an imposing demonstration of lugubrious black dresses. This is, in fact, the great show occasion of the *papalini*, as the members of the clerical party are called by the Italians. As there cannot be less than ten thousand in and about Rome who wear some kind of ecclesiastical livery, the moving picture of Roman life is not without dark shades to put it more or less into harmony. As yesterday was also the festa day of St. Louis Gonzaga, the Spanish boy saint, we were treated to some excellent music in the great Church of St. Ignatius, one of the residences of the Jesuits. Hearing one of the grand compositions of such a master as Iomelli performed by the best talent seemed to carry us back to the old times of exalted religious emotions.

The subject which more than any other occupies public attention, and produces a feeling of anxiety throughout the country, is the unsatisfactory condition of the public security. Murders, with theft, highway robberies, and kidnapping to obtain ransom-money, have come to be of extraordinary frequency, and life and property have been exposed to the hazards of a lawless condition of society. The evil has become a sort of epidemic, and has not been confined to those sections of the country which in the past have borne the worst reputation for disregard of law. A list of some length of cases that have occurred during the past fortnight might be given; but the most recent, and of more than usual boldness, was that of a few days ago here in the neighborhood of Rome. At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of a day last week an old man of sixty-four, a dealer in cattle, was returning on foot to the country with several thousand francs in money on his person, the fruit of sales made during the day in the city. He had reached a point in the level road which follows the Tiber, about five miles beyond the Porta San Paolo, not a great way from the magnificent Basilica of that name, which all know who have visited Rome. Suddenly he was fired upon by two men, armed with pistols, who presented themselves in the road. The shot took effect in the forehead, and the old man fell dead on the spot. Some men at work in a *pozzolana* deposit near by heard the report of the pistol, but paid no attention, and two persons in a carriage coming along the road saw the men as they made their escape into the fields. The road is an open one, across a country without trees, in which few hiding-places for brigands are found. It is, in fact, the highway over which we have to pass in making our visit to the excavated City of Ostia. The robbers left 700 francs upon the person of the murdered man, which their hands did not have time to reach in the surprise caused by the men in the carriage coming along the road. Accustomed as the public is to hear of cases of aggression, yet this, occurring in a Summer afternoon, on a frequented road, so near the city, naturally enough has produced an unusual impression. The Police have already put their hands upon the perpetrators of the crime. One of them proves to be a man who, until lately, has been a member of the mounted rural Police. His companion—at least the one under arrest as participator in the crime—is a youth of nineteen, the son of one who holds a small place under the City Government. The ex-policeman is a native of the same town as the man murdered, and the two had conversed together in a café in the city a few hours before the crime was committed.

BRIGANDAGE.

From different parts, and particularly from the southern provinces and the Island of Sicily, every few days come reports of cases of that worst form of brigandage, the seizing of the person, to be carried away to mountain cavern or den, for a *riscatto*, or ransom—the amount arbitrarily fixed by the bandits—for the life of the unhappy victim. One of the last cases reported is that of a boy of eleven years, member of a rich family, who was caught up and carried off while on a walk with his teacher in the inhabited part of the City of Palermo, while the teacher's attention was momentarily withdrawn from the pupil by some other object.

The authorities and all good citizens feel that the occasion demands vigilant and energetic action, and that the arrest and punishment of offenders must not be slow or uncertain, but must be prompt, severe, and sure. When the conduct of gangs of men becomes as perilous to the public safety as would be so many wild beasts let loose, no sentimental mercy must hinder the application of the remedies which the law prescribes.

I had written so far when, taking up the morning paper, I there found additional proof that the situation grows worse and worse. On Saturday afternoon last the agent of affairs of one of the land proprietors near Rome left the city in his wagon to visit a villa of his patron, three or four miles distant from the walls. When passing with his vehicle into a narrow lane, a little way outside the Portese gate, he was set upon by three men, who dragged him from his carriage, robbed him of his watch and money, and not content with that, stabbed him in the abdomen, and the man is now lying in a perilous state. There is much distress among various classes, and some find in it a reason, if not a sort of apology, for these frequent cases of crime. But the examples of *vendetta* are as numerous as the cases of robbery for gain. The lawyer, Cavegnati, an officer of the Crown, who disappeared from Bologna ten days back, had received letters threatening him with death if he did not use the influence of his position to get out of prison one under accusation of crime. No trace of the missing man has yet been found. The subject is not one pleasant to dwell upon, for there is accumulated evidence to prove that there are those who are only hindered by the fear of punishment from taking life for the most trivial booty.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

SUIT TO FORECLOSE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRIDGETON AND PORT MORRIS ROAD.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 9.—A bill has been filed in the Chancery Court at Trenton against the Bridgeton and Port Morris Railroad to foreclose $100,000 first mortgage bonds. Hon. A. W. Markley has been appointed Receiver, and entered upon the duties to-day.

THE UNION PACIFIC BANKRUPTCY SUIT IN BOSTON ENDED.

BOSTON, July 9.—In the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad and the petition for its bankruptcy, notice was to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court of the withdrawal by the petitioning creditor of his appeal from the adverse decision of Judge Lowell, thus ending the case in favor of the road.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, July 9.—P. B. Goodsell, of Boston, for himself and others, has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad from transferring that property to the New-York and New-England Railroad Corporation.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 9.—The Supreme Court at Austin has decided against the International Railroad.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 10—1 A. M.—*For New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, partly cloudy and continued warm weather will prevail, with severe local storms, east or south winds, veering to westerly in the Middle States, and slowly falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	66°	75°	3:30 P. M.	83°	88°
6 A. M.	66°	77°	6 P. M.	76°	83°
9 A. M.	74°	78°	9 P. M.	73°	76°
12 M.	77°	86°	12 P. M.	71°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.......79¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......73⅛°

VOYAGE OF THE STEAMER FARADAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 9.—The cable steamship Faraday was sighted off the shoals at 2 o'clock this afternoon, signaling for a pilot. The cable was taken up at the buoy and a dispatch sent to Torbay ordering the return of the Ambassador immediately. The Faraday then returned to the lower harbor. The Faraday left Halifax June 14, and arrived at Torbay the same afternoon. She left on the morning of June 15, taking the course of the new cable. A slight irregularity in the tests was found, and, at a distance of 250 miles from Torbay, the cable was raised, and from a depth of 560 fathoms, and a small flaw was repaired. Tuesday night the Faraday steamed for Portsmouth. Owing to the dense fogs hardly ten working days were got out of the month. During three days the Faraday cruised about, and those on board amused themselves with cod-fishing. On Thursday, after leaving Torbay, the ship encountered a heavy gale.

On Saturday morning work will begin, and the shore end will probably be laid by Sunday evening.

THE BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN A SINK.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—The dead body of a man was discovered to-day in a sink attached to the house of the Superintendent of Patterson Park. Upon being taken out and examined it was indentified as the body of F. C. Hall, an employe of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, in this city. About a week ago a suit of clothes were found in the music stand at Patterson Park, and papers found in the pockets showed them to be the clothing of Hall, since which time he has been missing. The body found to-day was entirely nude, and much decomposed. An investigation of the case will be held to-morrow.

A SCOW RUN DOWN AND THREE DROWNED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—The tug Golden City, Capt. James Hamnett, ran down a scow at the mouth of Buffalo River, at 9 o'clock last night. The occupants of the scow, a blind man, his wife, and son, named Joshua, Elizabeth, and Eugene Sheldon, were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 9.—The deficits in the First National Bank, caused by John P. Barker, the cashier, have been made good by his friends, and no loss falls upon the bank. The defalcation is stated at $20,000. Barker is nearly sixty years of age, and has been cashier about twenty years.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Seven boys, while crossing a fence immediately under the telegraph lines in Driving Park this afternoon, were struck by lightning, and one named Johnny Shay was killed outright. The others were all severely injured, but will recover.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9.—The rain last night was general throughout the surrounding country, relieving the fears of the planters. To-day there are good prospects of another shower. At Grand Junction there was a hurricane, prostrating the telegraph wires and doing considerable damage to the forests and fencing.

HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Daniel Stinson, who was shot by Charles Vannetter, on Tuesday, died last night. Vannetter was in the employ of Stinson, who had struck him and was approaching Vannetter with a pitch-fork, when the shot was fired. Vannetter is in custody.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 9.—In the Assembly to-day, the message of President MacMahon, of which notice was given yesterday, was presented and read by Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, as follows:

"When you, by the law of Nov. 20 last, decreed the executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to afford to public interests that security which precarious institutions are powerless to give. That vote conferred upon me great duties, for the fulfilment of which I am accountable to France, and from which I can in no case be permitted to withdraw. It also conferred rights which I shall never exercise, except for the good of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term in forestalling votes on constitutional bills. In according them, you yourselves enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my powers. This course, I am convinced, is in accordance with the expectations and the will of the Assembly, which, when it placed me at the head of the Government, intended to create a strong, stable, and respected power.

But the law of Nov. 20 must be completed. The Assembly cannot meditate tearing up its engagements. Let it permit me to pressingly remind it of the claims for the fulfilment of that engagement.

The country demands the organization of the public powers, and questions which were reserved must be settled. Further delays will depress trade and hamper the prosperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fail to patriotically fulfil its obligations. I adjure it, in the name of the highest interests of the country, to deliberate without delay upon the questions which must no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly and the Government are jointly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most impreative duty is to insure to the country defined institutions, security, and calm.

I have instructed the Minister to inform the Constitutional Committee concerning the points upon which I believe it essential to insist."

At the conclusion of the message M. Raoul Duval argued that the Assembly was powerless to constitute a definite Government, and moved that it dissolve after having voted upon the Financial bill, the bill on Military Organization, and the bill providing for a general election on Oct. 25. He demanded that his motion be declared "urgent." The demand for "urgency" was supported by the Left and the Bonapartists, but was rejected by a large majority. The Left Centre voted with the majority, thinking that MacMahon's message increased the chances of Casimir Perier's bill.

The motion was afterward referred to the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative, in which the Left predominate. A favorable and speedy report upon it is therefore certain.

The Committee of Thirty has approved the bill favoring the personal septennate, and the debate upon it will probably occur within a few days.

THE BONAPARTIST INVESTIGATION STILL IN PROGRESS.

PARIS, July 9.—The report that application had been made to the Assembly for permission to prosecute M. Rouher is confirmed. It is asserted that two other Deputies are equally compromised. The examination into the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is still proceeding.

The San Francisco journals containing articles written by Rochefort have been seized in the Post Office.

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNALS ON ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, July 9.—The Republican journals of this morning consider that yesterday's proceedings of the Assembly demonstrate the powerlessness of that body, and declare that dissolution is the only remedy for the unsettled political situation.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY PROBABLE.

LONDON, July 10—5 A. M.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says M. Duval's demand for "urgency" on his motion for the dissolution of the Assembly after voting upon the bills named, received 180 votes.

It seems certain that if M. Casimir Perier's bill be rejected, which is probable, the Centres will submit either a fresh proposal for dissolution or for a prolonged prorogation, but most probably the former, which will then obtain a large majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN LONDON—LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

LONDON, July 10.—The Hon. Robert C. Schenck, the United States Minister, yesterday, laid the corner-stone of Lincoln Tower, an international memorial of the abolition of slavery, attached to Christ Church. Rev. Newman Hall, of New-Chapel, delivered a eulogy on Lincoln.

The Tower, which is erected by the joint subscriptions of Englishmen and Americans, was decorated with the flags and arms of both nations.

CUBA.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE—BROKERS WHO HAVE CLOSED THEIR OFFICES CONGREGATING IN THE STREETS.

HAVANA, July 9.—Since the exchange brokers have closed their offices numbers of sidewalk brokers have appeared on some of the streets, becoming an obstruction to travel. To-day they were ordered away by the Police. The newspapers say that these street brokers originated false rumors, tending to increase financial distrust and causing gold to fluctuate.

The banks in discounting commercial paper pay one-third of the proceeds in bonds of the last five million issue.

A WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.

FORT HAMILTON, Long Island, July 9.—The body of a woman, apparently about twenty years of age, was found on the beach here to-day. Her clothing consisted of a red and white calico wrapper, calico sack, white flannel petticoat, with white braid, white muslin drawers, and cotton stockings.

AN ABSCONDING PAYMASTER.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 9.—A *News'* Brownville special says: "A paymaster stationed at Matamoras has absconded with $7,000, and Deputy Marshal Gailord has gone to Brazos, Santiago, in search of him."

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

CAIRO, Ill., July 9.—Quite a distinct shock of an earthquake was felt here about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

NOTES FROM CUBA.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR THE LATE GEN. CONCHA.

THE SERVICES IN THE CATHEDRAL AND IN THE CITY—THE WHOLE POPULATION IN MOURNING—POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4, 1874.

At 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the booming of the cannon of the forts announced to the people of Havana that the nation had commenced to render funereal homage to his late Excellency the Captain General of the Army of the North, Manuel De la Concha, Marquis Del Duero. Flags on all the ships were at half-mast, and at every-half-hour the Cabana fired a salute, which was echoed by the flag-ship in port.

The Marquis del Duero was a brother of the present Captain General of the island of Cuba, the Marquis De la Habana, and he was acknowledged by every one to be one of the foremost military men of the age. His loss, so deeply felt by the nation, is a great blow to Spain, for his career was cut short just as his efforts were being crowned with success. Had his life been spared he would have undoubtedly crushed the Carlists, but while he was at the head of his troops a shot from the enemy struck him in the breast, and he fell on his face dead—dying as a soldier should should die. His last commands before going into action show that to a character of great personal courage and nobility he added a spirit of clemency, for he was as good as he was great. His orders to his troops were to refrain from retaliating on the Carlists. "Our mission," said he to his men, "is to conquer, and not to exterminate, our enemies." What a contrast these words to the savage order of the Carlist commander to his troops, to give no quarter to any one.

On Friday funeral services were performed with great pomp and solemnity at the cathedral. The church was heavily draped with black, and under the dome was raised a splendid monument in the form of an obelisk. An urn was placed on it, and over it was thrown the insignia of a Captain General, the hat with white plumes, the sword, the coat with three twisted gold cords, and the bands of the crosses of San Fernando, Carlos III., and "Merito Militar," that were gained in battle by the noble old soldier. On each side of the monument were placed two cannon, mounted on gun-carriages, and surrounded by heaps of cannon-balls, and guarded by Volunteers. Near them were waving different flags, draped in mourning. The Captain General occupied the principal seat, and on his right hand was the "Comandante General of the Apostadero," and on his left the Governor of the Bishopric, and on both sides of the church were chairs placed for the official corporations, which were occupied by members of the City Council, and all the officers of the army, navy, volunteers, and Militia, exempt from service on that day. The nave of the church was filled by ladies of the best society in Havana, all clad in mourning, and the aisles were crowded with people, all gathered together to offer up a prayer for the repose of the soul of the dead. The Captain General arrived at church as they were about commencing the mass of requiem, and he remained on his knees during the whole service. At its conclusion he retired with his adjutants. The funeral oration was then preached by the eloquent Father Arteaga, who spoke with great feeling of the virtues and noble characteristics of the deceased, and gave a short biographical sketch of his life. All the forces of volunteers in this city and all the troops were formed in a long line on the Prado from 9 o'clock in the morning, and they all marched through the principal streets of Havana past the cathedral as a last military tribute of respect to the great chieftain. All the commanders and the officers wore a mourning badge of black crape, and the standards were draped with mourning. It took an hour and a half for the procession to pass the cathedral. After the funeral services were over the Captain General received at his palace the visits of condolence from members of the corporations, from representatives of all classes of society, from his personal friends, and from the most distinguished people in Havana.

The Captain General has sent the following telegram to the Colonial Minister in Spain:

"The obsequies of the Marquis del Duero, the Captain General of the Army of the North, have just been celebrated. All the volunteers, as well as the entire population of Havana, have clearly shown that they take part in the nation's grief. I attended the services personally, and now that this painful duty is over, I intend to propose to you immediately some new resolutions to raise the public spirit that before this national calamity was so high and confident that the situation of this island would be improved by recent successes of the Army of the North in Spain. No important event has occurred here. I am expecting news of the military operations in the Central Department."

To-day's *Diario de la Marina* publishes a decree received from the Minister of War in Madrid, commanding that in all the principal towns funeral services shall be held for the Marquis Del Duero at the expense of the State, and that all the Government officers shall wear mourning for three days, said mourning to consist of a band of black crape. The sword of the old General is to be deposited in the Museum of Artillery in Madrid, and his heirs are to receive a pension from Government. A monument is to be erected to his memory.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE LONDON TIMES.

The *Diario* comments on an article published in the London *Times* on the recognition of Spain by foreign powers, and feels very deeply injured by the tone of the *Times*, which, after making a hasty review of recent events in Spain, declares that the Government there is well supported by the people, and that if it has not been formally recognized by other nations, it matters but little, because the Spanish Ministers remain at their post in foreign lands, and the ambassadors of foreign powers remain in Madrid, and no important international affair suffers for the want of new credentials. The *Diario* acknowledges the truth of this assertion, but what displeases it is the following paragraph in the *Times*:

"What is most needed in Spain is proper means of pacifying the country and re-establishing its credit. When this is accomplished Spain will not have to beg in vain for its recognition by foreign powers. There is no doubt that the attitude of the principal Governments of Europe prolongs the duration of the national struggle in Spain, and carries dismay to the hearts of the Spanish people."

The *Diario* demands the reason of the *Times* using such insulting language in speaking of Spain, and declares that Spain does not sue for recognition from foreign Powers, but simply explains the reasons of mutual convenience and political importance that exist in favor of its admission among other nations fully recognized by them. The restoration of order and tranquillity and the reorganization of the country depend on something greater, says the *Diario*, than the recognition of Spain by foreign powers, and Spain does not stoop to beg favors from any one, but only demands her rights. The *Times*, it adds, cannot divest itself of its bigoted and prejudiced notions regarding Spain, and should learn to use a more fitting tone in speaking of her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A melancholy accident occurred here on the 29th. A party of twenty-eight men and boys went out in a boat to celebrate St. Peter's Day, and, a squall coming up, the boat was capsized, and six of the crew were drowned. The remainder were saved by boats coming from the shore....Letters from Sagua tell me that the heavy rains have apparently exterminated the species of insect that had caused such ravages in the fields. It resembled a fly, but its growth was more rapid, and wherever it alighted, it was sure to destroy everything....There is a rumor current that the Government intends to cut off $300 a month on the salaries of the Judges, and reduce the salaries of all the Government officials. The rumor has created great dissatisfaction and serious misgivings, for, owing to receiving their money or pay in paper currency, the officials already suffer great inconveniences....The society of Freemasons here is in a flourishing state, and every day new members join it, but it holds its meetings secretly. The Captain General himself is a Freemason, though it is contrary to the Catholic religion to belong to that society. The rainy season has set in, and not a day passes that we do not have one or two showers. The city is very dull.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A SPECIAL MEETING YESTERDAY—THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday for the purpose of making an appropriation to pay the salaries of the Commissioners and clerks of the Excise Bureau. All the members, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Wheeler, were present. The minutes of the meetings held on June 27 and 29 were approved, and those of the session held on the 30th of June, relating to the adoption of the revised estimates, were laid over.

The Controller called attention to the communication of Col. Stebbins complaining of the embarrassments of the Park Department arising from the decision of the board that salaries shall be paid out of taxation, and not out of bonds. The letter, which has been published in THE TIMES, was read, after which the Controller said that immediate action should be taken upon the matter, so as to admit of the pay-rolls being made out. That work, he believed, could not be done until some decision was made. Mr. Vance replied that the Park Department had asked the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion on the subject, and it might be better to wait until an opinion was furnished. The Controller thought that it was only proper that the men who had caused the difficulty should suggest a remedy. The department was greatly embarrassed, and yet the only response to their communication was that if there was anything wrong in the estimates the Law Department could take it out. The communication was laid over. Mr. Vance read a communication from the Secretary of the New-York (and Brooklyn) Bridge Company, asking the board to appropriate $150,000, being the tenth installment due under the act by this City to carry on the work. The application was laid over.

The Controller submitted a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating $47,500 to pay the salaries of the Commissioners and Clerks of the Board of Excise from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875. The Controller then offered a resolution against issuing more City bonds to carry on unnecessary work on the boulevards. Mr. Vance said he had not received any notice as to the intention to offer such a resolution, and, as it was not mentioned in the call, it could not be acted upon at that meeting. The Controller remarked that they could suspend the rules. Mr. Vance replied that the board had passed a resolution providing that the object of every meeting should be stated in the call. The Controller moved that the resolution be adopted, and Mayor Havemeyer seconded the motion. Mr. Wheeler objected, on the ground that it would be a violation of one of their rules. The Controller then withdrew the resolution, and gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would ask for authority to issue bonds amounting to $150,000 to take up others falling due on the 15th inst., and also bonds to the amount of $50,000 to pay off a mortgage on school buildings in the annexed district, and for other urgent purposes. The board then adjourned.

THE NEW CABLE.

The arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., of the long-expected steam-ship Faraday, with the shore end of the new cable on board, was a common topic of conversation yesterday among those directly interested, as well as the still larger portion of the general public who will be benefited by the promised reduction in cable rates. This last has become an undisguised necessity to the business portion of the community, the heavy tariffs of the existing lines forbidding all but the most limited communication with foreign markets. The present charge per word is $1, gold. By the new cable this amount will be materially reduced—probably not less than fifty per cent. Such a decrease will allow the transmission of an ordinary message from New-York to London for $5, or even less, and can hardly fail to give an immense impetus to the business of the new company—if, indeed, it does not result in a similar lowering of rates by the other corporations. At the Broadway office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, to whom the exclusive use of the new cable in this country has been guaranteed, the news of the Faraday's arrival was well received. This line, which, for a number of years past, has been steadily extending its connections across the continent, and throughout the West and South, anticipates a large increase of business from the consummation of the new enterprise. The following report of the length of lines owned and operated by the Atlantic and Pacific and the Franklin Telegraph Companies, both of which are under the same management, was furnished a reporter of THE TIMES by the Secretary of the former: Miles of pole and wire lines owned and operated by the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Companies, 15,000; miles of line and wire of companies under contract of connection or lease with the same, 18,745; miles of pole and wire line making voluntary connection and interchange of business with the above two companies, 9,005.

It will be thus seen that, counting the cable, which cannot well be estimated at less than 2,500 miles, a total of over 42,000 miles of pole and wire is controlled by the new Direct United States Cable Company and its connections in this country. In addition to the lines already mentioned is the project for the construction of automatic telegraphs along the routes of the principal railways, after the plan mentioned in THE TIMES of yesterday, and which, it is stated, was originally proposed by the late J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The roads alleged to have been included in the original project were the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio.

On completing the laying of the shore end the Faraday will return to England, and there take on board the deep-sea cable. This last has been constructed with unusual care, and considerably larger than any of the old ones. The wire is also more securely protected against the action of the water, which has heretofore proved such a source of annoyance. It is expected that the cable will be open for business by the 25th of August.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD COMPANY.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Montclair Railroad Company, met yesterday in the offices of the New-York and Oswego Company, Senator Eley in the chair. Mr. A. L. Hewitt explained the object of the meeting, which was to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of the company's affairs. He gave a full account of all the troubles under which the road suffered; for instance, the closing of the upper end of the road by Mr. Clarke. He stated that it would require about $150,000 to put the entire line in working order, and a still further sum of about $100,000 for right of way, &c. He called upon the meeting to appoint a committee and give them power to make an assessment which would enable the Trustees to pay for the legal expenses, and to confer with the second mortgage bondholders, so as to come at some method of putting affairs in a proper state. Mr. Hewitt stated that the Erie Railway Company purchased, through him, $100,000 worth of second mortgage bonds at sixty cents on the dollar. It was proposed by Mr. Hassler to form a committee of three, who should appoint another committee of five to confer with the second mortgage bondholders. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Jordan to appoint the committee of five at once. The amendment was carried by 18 to 6. Messrs. Leonard, C. L. Perkins, James Yearence, De Neufville, and G. W. Hassler, were appointed to act as a committee.

A MISERABLE IMPOSITION.

The Boston papers published a touching story about a poor, yet neatly-dressed woman, appearing greatly exhausted from traveling and hunger, who applied for lodgings at a police station in that city, Tuesday night, representing that she was a Mrs. Canning, and only a few months ago was the happy wife of a kind husband, and the mother of three fine children, at Haydenville, all of whom were swept away in the Mill River flood before her eyes. "At this point," adds the reporter, "Mrs. Canning wept tears of unfeigned sorrow, and caused several who witnessed her grief to be visibly affected." It seems almost too bad, says the Springfield *Union*, to intrude upon this pathos the information that there was no family of Cannings lost in the flood at Haydenville, and that the woman's story was false. Every case of suffering by the Mill River disaster has been cared for; while some $20,000 in the relief fund still remains unexpended. Any person who is traveling around the country pretending to be a Mill River sufferer may be instantly dismissed as a fraud.

THE GIBBET.

EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS AT HARRISBURG.

LOUIS ROSENTINE AND JOHN MOODY HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF ABRAM BEHM.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 9.—To-day, at 12:50 o'clock P. M., Isaac Rosentine and John Moody were hanged for the murder of Abram Behm, an old farmer living a short distance from Middleton, Dauphine County, on the evening of Nov. 14, 1873. They both made confessions a short time after sentence of death had been pronounced upon them. Their statements differed in some points, but showed that both were guilty of the horrible crime which they had premeditated. Rosentine had for some time expressed himself as being prepared to die, while Moody appeared sullen, and seemed to hope for executive clemency up to within a few days of the time set for the execution, when a meeting of the condemned men was brought about, at which Moody also expressed his readiness to die. Rev. Dr. Stelling, of the First English Lutheran Church, of Harrisburg, and Rev. Mr. Baker, colored, have been very attentive to the prisoners, and given them all the religious aid that lay in their power. Rosentine slept from 3 to 6 o'clock this morning. Moody did not sleep, but walked his cell all night. This morning Moody had a conversation with his father and his wife through the window of his cell. Rosentine has no relatives, and has had very few visitors but his spiritual advisers. From 8 to 10:30 this morning divine service was held in the cells of the doomed men. They manifested great interest and appeared much impressed. Fervent prayers for the salvation of their souls were offered by the clergy in attendance.

At least 200 persons were present in the jail yard. The scaffold which had been used several times, was erected as close as possible to the south-western wall of the yard, in order to prevent outsiders from witnessing the execution from the house-tops, trees, and other points overlooking the yard. At 11 A. M. Moody and Rosentine were brought together for religious exercises. The meeting was very friendly. A lunch was served them, of which they partook with a relish. Rosentine made a remark that it was their last meal on earth, and hoped that their next would be in heaven. Moody seemed reconciled to his fate. Wilkins Grey and John Preston, both witnesses against the condemned, were brought from their cells to those of the prisoners, where a reconciliation took place between them. At 12:25 o'clock the prisoners were brought into the jail yard accompanied by the clergyman and Moody's wife and father. Moody and Rosentine ascended the scaffold with very firm steps. A hymn was sung, the prisoners joining with great animation.

Rev. Mr. Baker read an appropriate chapter of the Bible and offered a fervent prayer. Rev. Dr. Stelling followed in prayer. At 12:40 o'clock P. M., the spiritual exercises being concluded, Rosentine made a short address. He hoped every man would forgive him as he knew God had forgiven him. He hoped to meet them all in Heaven. He said: "I bless all who pray for me; I hope to meet you all again; I thank God I can die now; I have done wrong and I am sorry for it; I have no bad feelings against any one; I murdered Abram Behm; I bid you all good-by; may God have mercy on my soul. Amen." Moody then made a long speech, but it was very incoherent. The substance of it was that he was along with Rosentine and deserved to die. He hoped for forgiveness. He thanked his attendants for their kind treatment. He prayed God to bless all his friends. He hoped to meet his mother in Heaven. White bags being placed over their heads, and their hands and feet pinioned, at 12:50 o'clock the drop fell with a loud thud. Rosentine died almost instantly, no movement being noticeable, with the exception of a slight heaving of the chest. Moody struggled considerably for three or four minutes. After hanging about thirty minutes life was pronounced extinct. Moody's remains will be given to his family, and Rosentine's to the county.

THE CRIME FOR WHICH THEY SUFFERED—THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

An account of the reconciliation of Lewis Rosentine and John Moody, through the efforts of Rev. Messrs. Stelling and Baker, their spiritual advisers, is given to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. It says:

"Rosentine first entered the room and took a seat on the sofa, and when Moody entered, got up and shook hands with him. Moody returned the salutation, and after he was seated they were informed by the ministers that, as their time was growing short, it would be best for them to be friends and acknowledge wherein they were mistaken in their statements in reference to the murder. Moody acknowledged that before they left the city he knew that it was the intention to commit the murder, one of the facts he denied in his confession. They both agreed in the statement that they had never been below Middletown before the time they went there to commit the deed; that they did not know the Behms, but that their intention was to obtain money, even if they were obliged to commit murder for it; that they had no particular person in view, and would as likely have killed any one else. They assert that they did not stop in Middletown, and did not stop in any store there; that it was dark when they passed through that place, and no one saw them. After leaving the shop where they had conversed with the Behms on their business affairs, they proceeded down the road, arguing and discussing the subject of the murder, and decided on the commission of the deed. They endeavored to get work at husking corn from a farmer they met, but they did not succeed. Retracing their steps, they reached the barn, jumped over a fence into a field, passed through the field around the barn to the opposite side, jumped over another fence into the barnyard. They then passed through the horse-stable, and from there to the hay-mow. They found the flails hanging in one of the entries of the barn, untied them, each taking one, and placing them where they could easily secure them. During the afternoon they were secreted in the hay-mow, and while they were there Mr. Behm came in and threw hay down. In the evening, when he entered the barn to shell the corn, they were standing near the tobacco box. They passed out through the entrance to the barn floor through which Mr. Behm had entered, thus cutting off his retreat entirely. He was facing them when they entered, and as soon as he saw them he said 'he must go into the house.' After the blow was struck he called for his brother. Rosentine says he struck Behm with the flail, but does not know whether Moody did or not, as it was dark; but he says Moody helped to choke him. This Moody denies, but says he was very much excited, and admits helping to carry the body to the straw shed, where it was discovered. Moody says he did not take the tobacco out of the box, but got it from the hay-mow, where there was a large amount hanging to dry. Both the prisoners assert that they were not in the straw shed, but were in the hay-mow all the afternoon. Moody acknowledges throwing the portion of the flail into the yard, but says he did not intend to strike the woman. He asserts that he carried both flails, while Rosentine says he carried his flail up the road and threw it over the fence near the shoemaker shop. They agree in the statement that they walked to Middletown and rode a short distance with the farmer on his wagon down the road. They also stated that they did not stop at the Lochiel Mills, as was testified in the trial by one of the witnesses. They say that the clothing found in the lumber-yard, near Middletown, did not belong to them, as they did not change their clothes there. Rosentine alleges that Moody wanted to kill Mr. Behm in the afternoon, but he objected and said wait until evening. The prisoners conversed together for some time, and stated to the ministers that they had fully forgiven each other, and entertained no hard feelings against any one. That they knew the time was short and both professed willingness and readiness to die. After they had made their statements they knelt, and prayer was offered in their behalf by Rev. Mr. Baker. Rosentine appeared in quite good spirits, and during his conversation smiled frequently. Moody seemed to be the less composed, and of a more obstinate nature."

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE.

In the official report of the New-York Post Office for the quarter ending June 30, 1874, which will shortly be published, the following items will appear. Received for postage stamps sold, $641,040 52, which sum is about $1,000 less than was received for the corresponding quarter in 1873. There has really been an increase in the business of the Post Office, but the reduction of the rates on registered letters, and the use of postal cards have reduced the sum total received for postage:

Receipts for box collections on unpaid matter	$15,584 16
Receipts for unpaid postage on newspapers	10,820 43
Receipts for box rents	20,340 00
Receipts from carriers for postage on unpaid matter	10,505 56

In the last named items there is an increase of about one-third over the corresponding quarter last year.

AN INCIDENT OF THE HOWARD MEMORIAL DAY.

An incident of the day on which occurred the memorial services at Howard College, is pleasantly told by the Boston *Transcript*. During the impressive ceremonies at Memorial Hall, it says, an impatient couple appeared at one of the entrances, and edging themselves through the crowd, demanded of the policeman in charge an immediate interview with Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood. Policeman reported to marshal, marshal consulted marshal, and then interrogated impatient parties. Impatient parties could not wait and would not retire. They had come quite a distance to be then and there married by Rev. Dr. Osgood, and must see him immediately. A proposal to find a justice of the peace near the door to perform the service, was promptly rejected. No Dr. Osgood, no wedding. Finally it was decided that as the indispensable Doctor was not within reach or call from any of the doors, and could not be got out without unseemly interruption, the course of true love must be dammed up awhile. Cupid folded his reluctant wing, and the blind boy sharpshooter replaced his eager arrow in its quiver. Nobody at the moment appears to have been bright enough to say to those palpitating hearts, that Dr. Osgood, not being a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, Mass., nor a minister of the Gospel residing within the State, and performing the functions of his office, would probably feel himself unable to relieve them of their flutter, even when the fact of their flattering partiality was communicated to him.

A CURIOUS POINT OF LAW.

CAN A COURT ADJOURN A TRIAL AFTER A JURY HAS BEEN SWORN?—RULING ON THE QUESTION.

An interesting point of law was raised in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On Tuesday the case of John Williams, charged with larceny from the person, was moved. The witnesses for the prosecution were called by Assistant District Attorney Allen, and answered to their names. The prisoner was then placed at the bar, a jury was sworn to try the cause; but on the names of the witnesses being again called, it was discovered that they had left court. On motion of Mr. Allen the trial of the case was then postponed. The jurors were not discharged from the consideration of the Williams case, and immediately after they were sworn in to try the case of William Baker, charged with outrage. At its conclusion the jurors were directed to be in attendance to sit in the case of Williams, which they had previously been sworn to try. Accordingly the jurors were in attendance yesterday, and the prisoner was placed at the bar. On being asked whether he was ready to proceed to trial, Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Williams, offered a special plea of *autre fois acquit*, in the shape of an affidavit, in which the prisoner, reciting the facts, deposed that he had been once put in jeopardy, and his trial not having been proceeded with, the result was equivalent to an acquittal. Assistant District Attorney Allen said he thought the plea was demurrable, but he preferred to waive any technical objections and join issue on the questions of fact presented by the plea. Judge Sutherland, however, refused to receive the special plea, arguing that he had a right to adjourn a case at any stage, and that this was nothing but the resumption of an adjourned case. Mr. Mitchell endeavored to cite from the following authorities in support of his argument: Reg. vs. Barr, 2 Foster & Finlason, 861; Reg. vs. Tempest, 1 Foster & Finlason, 381; Fisher's Digest of Criminal Law, 508; Rex vs. Stevenson, 2 Leach, C. C., 546; Rex vs. Sheen, 2 C. C., 635; Hartung vs. The People, 28 N. Y., pp. 400; People vs. Van Hewren, 5 Park, pp. 66; Klock vs. The People, 2 Park, 676; 1 Bishop's Criminal Proceedings, fifth edition, sec. 1,016, 1,019. After hearing the first authority Judge Sutherland declined to listen to further argument, and peremptorily ordered the trial to proceed without further delay, on the defendant's original plea of not guilty. Mr. Mitchell pursued his point by peremptorily challenging the foreman of the jury, on the ground that he had not been sworn on that day, but the court refused to recognize the challenge as legal, and the trial was proceeded with. The evidence showed that on the 27th of June Diedrich Mahnkam, of No. 112 Chrystie street, was followed from the Bowery to his residence by the prisoner and an accomplice, and while unlocking the door had his watch and chain snatched from his person. The complainant raised an alarm, an officer came up, and the watch and chain were found on the sidewalk in close proximity to the prisoner, who was thereupon arrested, his confederate having escaped. In his cross-examination Williams admitted that his correct name was Edward Curtis, and that under that name he had served a term of four years and six months in State Prison for stealing a watch, having only left the institution on the 11th of March last. The jury found the prisoner guilty of grand larceny, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, yesterday morning, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the offices of District Physicians in this City, with the exception of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, are for the present abolished, and the services of Drs. Kennedy, Raphael, Conover, Wyckoff, Treskatis, Doane, Wilson, O'Donnell, Kelly, Adams, and Jackson, are not required until further action by this Board.

Resolved, That the salaries of the following officers and employes shall be the sums set opposite their respective names from the 1st of July inst.:

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Chief of Staff, Charity Hospital	$2,000
Dr. R. L. Parsons, Resident Physician, Lunatic Asylum	2,000
Dr. T. H. Kelly, Resident Physician, Insane Asylum, Ward's Island	2,000
Joseph E. Liscomb, Warden Penitentiary	1,650
Marshal Vought, Warden Almshouse	1,650
Joseph Keen, Superintendent Workhouse	1,650
Anthony Allaire, Warden Lunatic Asylum	1,650
R. M. Lush, Warden Insane Asylum, Ward's Island	1,650
William H. Stevens, Warden Randall's Island Nursery	1,650
John Quinn, Warden City Prison	2,750
Jas. L. Conentoom, Deputy Warden Penitentiary	1,050
Henry Miner, Deputy Warden Penitentiary	1,050
Thos. Ryan, tool sharpener Penitentiary	$3 50 per day
Cornelius Maloney, tool sharpener Penitentiary	$3 50 per day
James Stone, steward and driver Ninety-ninth Street Hospital	60
Charlotte E. Barker, Matron Work-house	396
Jno. Murphy, watchman twenty-sixth street dock	600
Dr. John Howard, resident physician, Randall's Island Hospital	750
Dr. John Howard, house physician, Infant's Hospital	750
P. S. Arthur, chief gardener	1,000
Nelson Wescott, physician Second District Prison	300
Marvin S. Buttles, physician Third District Prison	300
Stephen Kelly, physician Fourth District Prison	500
John Frey, Supt. General Drug Department	1,200
Mary C. Deunphy, Principal Idiot School	900
Thomas Byrnes, teacher Idiot School	700
Mary C. Cobel, teacher Idiot School	600
Caroline Meredith, teacher Idiot School	550
All Keepers of City Prison	900

CONVICTION OF A CLEVER SWINDLER.

William H. Thompson, who has been well known to the Police during the past ten years as one of those swindlers who answer advertisements offering rewards for stolen property, and obtain money from the owner on pretense of obtaining the property, was before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The facts in the case are as follows; On the 20th of January the residence of Mr. William Austin Taylor, on Washington avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of property valued at about $600, including a watch, diamond ring, and pin. On the 26th of January Thompson came to Mr. Taylor, and having described the stolen property, said he knew where it was pawned, and could obtain it for a certain sum of money. The watch and pin, he said, were in pawn for $100 in Elizabeth street, and the ring at Simpson's, in Chatham street, for $40. Mr. Taylor therefore gave Thompson $40 to obtain the ring, and accompanied him to Simpson's entrance in William street. Thompson told Mr. Taylor that it was best he (Thompson) should go in for the ring alone, and asked Mr. Taylor to wait outside for his return. Mr. Taylor agreed, and after waiting three-quarters of an hour, during which time Thompson failed to put in an appearance, discovered that he had been swindled, Thompson having entered on William street, and quietly passed out on Chatham street. Mr. Taylor did not see the swindler again until May last, when he identified the prisoner, who had been committed to the Tombs on suspicion of being implicated in another crime. The jury found Thompson guilty, and he was sent to State Prison for five years.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, John Williams pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years....James O'Neil pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Hannah Lawlor pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary....George Funk pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge....James McHugh pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George L. Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at forgery, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Robert J. Love pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was remanded for sentence....Charles J. Smith, alias "Red," pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Thos. Jones pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years....William M. Taylor pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

ACCIDENTS.

Henry Bond, aged sixty-five, of No. 25 Watt street, while intoxicated, fell off the stoop of his residence and sustained serious injuries.

Thomas Brophy, of No. 329 East Thirty-fifth street, had one of his hands almost severed from his body by a circular saw at Thirty-eighth street and First avenue.

George Hicks, aged forty, of No. 123 Washington street, while wrestling with a friend fell and broke his right arm.

While riding in a Broadway car yesterday George Fox, of No. 509 West Thirty-fourth street, burst a varicose vein in his left leg, and was taken home by friends.

TELEGRAPHY.

NEW INVENTIONS IN THE SCIENCE OF ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION.

FOUR MESSAGES SENT SIMULTANEOUSLY OVER ONE WIRE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS—MUSIC BY TELEGRAPH—TELEGRAPHS IN MEXICO.

Wednesday afternoon last, at the Broadway office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a test was made of an invention which promises to be of almost more importance to the present age than were Morse's first achievements to the people of his own time. The test resulted successfully, and it proved that four messages can be simultaneously sent on a single wire in opposite directions, and with no more liability to mistake than as if an equal number of wires were used. To make the matter clear it will be necessary to look a little backward. Morse took the first step in telegraphy—and the first is always the greatest—by the invention of a system by which messages could be sent between any two terminal points, and dropped at any way station on the circuit. The objection to his system was that the transmission of a single message occupied a wire entirely. And though electricians were convinced that a different result could be attained, no one showed how it could be done until so recently as three years ago, when Mr. J. B. Stearns invented the duplex apparatus. That was the second great step, and it instantly doubled the capacity of every wire which even had been erected. By the Stearns process two messages can be sent simultaneously on a single wire in opposite directions between any two terminal points. But this system, like the Morse, had its objection—the message could not be dropped at any way station except by the use of a repeater. Nevertheless, the invention was recognized as of immense practical importance throughout the world. Two days ago was taken a third great step and one not inferior to either of the others. It needs only to be said of it, to recommend it to the least scientific, that in one instant it will quadruple the usefulness of the 175,000 miles of wire owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is a new process of multiple transmission by which two messages can be sent simultaneously in the same direction over the same wire, and either message can be dropped at any way station on the circuit. Nor is this all. The old duplex system can be applied to the new invention, and by the combination four messages can be sent simultaneously over the same wire in opposite directions between any two terminal points. And not the least recommendation of the discovery is, that it calls for no changes; the old Morse key is used, without the need of any new class of operators, (as in the automatic telegraph,) and with no duplication except as to parts of machinery. The invention is the result of the joint labors of Messrs. George B. Prescott and Thomas A. Edison. And if not scientifically, at least practically, a great deal of credit is also due to the enterprising policy of Mr. Wm. Orton, the President of the company. Of course it is needless to add that the new system will be speedily put in practice by the Western Union Company, by whom the patent is controled. It will make itself felt in more ways than one. For instance, the Western Union Telegraph Company have been forced to erect 60,000 miles of wire during the last three years, and of course at an immense expense. An indefinite future like that could not be very satisfactory to stockholders. But this year scarcely 2,000 miles need be erected, and every wire is practically four. But without further enlargement, and almost in the words of Mr. Orton, the discovery may be called the solution of all difficulties in the future of telegraphic science.

MUSIC BY TELEGRAPH.

About two months ago Mr. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, a gentleman well known in the electric telegraph world as a maker and inventor of some of the most valuable instruments now in use, conceived an idea which would be an extraordinary development of telegraphic science if he could only succeed in practically demonstrating it. Short as has been the lapse of time since he first began his experiments, he has succeeded, almost beyond his own anticipations, in perfecting an instrument which will convey sound by electricity over an unbroken current of extraordinary length—that is, without the aid of automatic repeaters. In the ordinary transmission of messages over the telegraph wires to points at long distances, a message is generally repeated by automatic-working instruments about every 500 miles, in order to renew the current of electricity. Mr. Gray has already transmitted sounds, which are distinctly audible at the receiving point over an unbroken circuit of 2,400 miles. This is, more properly speaking, a discovery—not an invention. The invention merely consists in adapting certain appliances to the discovery for the purposes of its practical illustration. It is one of the greatest discoveries made since the early days of Morse. Such noted electricians as Mr. George Prescott say this discovery of Mr. Gray only goes to prove, what all electricians have long agreed upon, that we know little at present of the possibilities of the future of electric science. Mr. Chandler says that he regards it as the first step toward doing away with manipulating instruments altogether, and that he believes that in time the operators will transmit the sound of their own voice over the wires, and talk with one another instead of telegraphing. The writer has seen this novel instrument at work, and has heard music played on a small melodeon, or piano key-board, transmitted through an unbroken circuit of 2,400 miles, and reproduced on a violin attached to the receiving end of the wire. Mr. Gray played "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," and other well-known airs, and they were unmistakably repeated, note for note, on the violin which lay on a table near at hand. Even an accidental false note was immediately detected on the violin. Mr. Gray exhibited many other experiments with tin cans, small paper drums, &c., which were attached to the receiving end of the wire in the place of the violin. The paper drum gave to the musical sounds just that peculiar buzzing twang which is produced by boys placing a piece of thin paper over a hair comb and then blowing on it. What this will all lead to, or where it will all end, is one of the most extraordinary problems of the day.

The apparatus, by means of which this extraordinary feat in telegraphy is accomplished has been named by Mr. Gray the telephone, or, an instrument designed for the purpose of transmitting sound to a distance. It consists of three general parts; first, the transmitting instrument; second, the conducting wire, running to a distant point; and third, the apparatus for receiving the sound at that distant point. The transmitting apparatus consists of a key-board having a number of electro-magnets corresponding with the number of keys on the board, to which are attached vibrating tongues or reeds, tuned to a musical scale. Any one of these tongues can be separately set in motion by depressing the key corresponding to it. Thus a tune may be played by manipulating the keys in the same way as those of an ordinary piano or melodeon. The music, produced entirely by electricity, of these notes is so distinctly audible in the next room that, in spite of much talking, there is no difficulty in determining what tune the manipulator is playing. To this transmitting instrument the conducting wire is attached, the other end being attached to the receiving apparatus, which may be anything that is sonorous so long as it is in some degree a conductor of electricity. A violin with a thin strip of metal stretched between the strings at a point where the bridge of the instrument is ordinarily placed, will, on receiving the sound transmitted through the conducting wire from the piano, give out a tone very similar in quality to that of an ordinary violin. If then the metallic strip is electrically connected with a wire, say, 500 or 1,000 miles long, which has its distant end properly connected with the transmitting instrument, any one at the receiving end can distinctly hear, without the aid of electro-magnetism, the tune or air which is being played 500 or 1,000 miles away from him, if he properly manipulate the receiving apparatus. The length of the wire connecting the transmitting with the receiving apparatus may be one mile or 10,000 miles, provided that the insulation is sufficiently good to prevent the escape of the electric current before it reaches its destination. In fact, there seems to be no limit to the distance to which sound, of any desired pitch, may be thus conveyed with from two to five cells of battery, all the conditions being proper. The quality or *timbre* of the tones depends upon the character of the receiving apparatus, which may be a violin prepared as described above, a tin hoop, with foil paper heads stretched over it, after the fashion of a baby's rattle, a nickel five cent piece, an old oyster can, and a thousand other things. A sound, sufficiently loud to read Morse telegraphic characters, made by interrupting, with the common telegraphic key, one sustained note has been obtained, under favorable circumstances, at the receiving end of the wire without any more scientific sounding apparatus than that of a piece of common tissue paper.

Aside from the intense interest which this discovery will naturally excite in the scientific world—as to the causes which produce this extraordinary electro-physiological phenomenon, and the gratification it will afford to all lovers of the marvelous—it is evident that, although the practical uses to which it may be put cannot as yet be recited, quite enough has been demonstrated to show that, from its basis, a new system of telegraphy, both for aerial and submarine lines, of a simple, rapid, and economical character, can be introduced. Mr. Gray has applied for patents of his invention in this country and in all the countries of Europe.

TELEGRAPHS IN MEXICO.

The following extract in relation to the telegraph interests of Mexico is taken from the report of the Department of Public Works of the Republic to the Mexican Congress: "Of the lines now in operation, some belong to the Federation, some to the States, and others to private companies. The following telegraphic lines belong to the Federation: The one which starts from the City of Mexico passes through Cuautitlan, Tepeji del Rio, Arroyozarco, San Juan del Rio, Querétaro, Allende, Dolores Hidalgo, San Felipe, San Luis Potosi, Moctezuma, Charcas, Matehuala, Salado, Gomez, Farias, Saltillo, Monterey, Cadereita Jimenez, Cerralvo Mier, Camargo, Reinosa, and the port of Matamoros; there being a telegraph office at each one of the twenty-three places above mentioned, and comprising a distance of 1,400 kilometers in length. At Matamoros this line connects with those of the United States, and consequently with Europe. The line which leaves Querétaro and passes through Celaya, Salamanca, Irapuato, Guanajuato, and Leon, with branches to Salvatierra, Valle De Santiago, Penjamo, Cuitzeo, and Dolores Hidalgo, telegraph offices being established in each one of the places mentioned. The length of this line, with its branches, is 398 kilometers. That which starts from the City of Mexico, 222 kilometers in length, and which passes through Toluca, Ixtlahuaca, Tlapujahua, and Maravatio, from which latter point it communicates with Salvatierra, closing the circuit at Celaya, which facilitates communication between the capital of the republic and the interior lines, independently of that which is established via Querétaro. The telegraph line which passes through Tacabaya, San Angel, Tlalpam, Cuernavaca, Puente de Ixtla, Iguala, Chilpancingo, and Tixtla Guerrero, comprises a distance of 376 kilometers, and will be continued as far as the port of Acapulco. [The line has been finished to the said port since the publication of the report from which these data are taken.] The line which starts from the port of Mazatlan, and passes through Concordia, Pánuco, Copala, Ceyotes, Durango, Nombre de Dios, and ends in Chalchihuites, is 498 kilometers in length. The line from Tehuacan to Oaxaca, which is 251 kilometers in length, and passes through Teotitlan and Cuicatlan. The line which starts from Minatitlan, and is to place in communication the States of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatan with the capital of the republic; two sections of the said line are already in operation; one from Minatitlan to San Juan Bautista, and the other from Campeche to Champoton. The whole line when finished will be 689 kilometers long.

The following telegraph lines also belong to the Government: Those established in the States of Yucatan and Campeche, with offices at Mérida, the Port of Progreso, Sisal, Huemanac, Tixkokob, Izamal, Acancek, Mama, Tuul, Tekax, and Maxcanú, in Yucatan, and in Kalkini, Tleselcachan, Iturbide, Champoton, and Campeche, in the State of the same name. These lines are 520 kilometers in length.

The State of Zacatecas owns the line which begins at San Luis Potosi and runs through Ojo Caliente, Zacatecas, Fresnillo, Sombrete, Chalchihuites, Aguascalientes, Jerez, and Villanueva; this line is 660 kilometers long. The State of Michoacan owns the line which starts from Salvatierra and pass through Acámbbaro Maravatio, Morelia, Pátzcuaro, and Ario. This line is 190 kilometers in length. The line of the Jalisco Company starts from Leon, passing through Lagos, San Juan de los Lagos, Aguascalientes, Pegueros, Tepatitlan, Zapotlanejo, Guadalajara, Tepic, and San Blas, Guadalajara, Zayula, Zapotlan, Colima, and the port of Manzanillo, 930 kilometers long. The Vera Cruz Telegraph Company owns the lines which start from the said port and run, one to Minatitlan, and another to the Port of Tampico, the former passing through Alvarado, Tlacotalpam, Tuxtla, and Acayucan, and the latter through Jalacingo, Papantla, and Tuxpan. The line which runs from this city to Vera Cruz, passing through Riofrio, Puebla Acatzingo, la Cañada, Orizaba, Córdoba and Vera Cruz, also belongs to a private company, and the other line, which follows along the Mexican Railroad as far as Nopalucan, and then passes through Tulancingo, Perote, Jalapa, and Vera Cruz. This company likewise owns the lines from Mexico to Pachuca and Tulancingo, from Puebla to Tehuacan, from Puebla to Tlaxcala, and from Mexico to Chalco and Ameca. The telegraph of the Mexican Railway Company goes from this capital to Vera Cruz, following the railroad and the branch to Puebla.

The extent of telegraph lines already in operation and being constructed in the republic is as follows:

	Kilometers.
Owned by the Government	3,802
In course of construction	1,050
Owned by States	970
Owned by private companies	2,179
Total number of kilometers	8,001
Or about	5,000 miles

The total number of telegraph offices owned by the Government is 73.

THE CENTENNIAL OF CHEMISTRY.

Centennials are certainly now in order. To say nothing of Boston's little tea party, or of Philadelphia's more pretentious festival, there will soon be held, in the appropriate quiet of a Pennsylvanian village, a centennial of chemistry—a celebration of the birth year of a science, the one thing in the world whose gradual accretion would seem to defy the assignment of any definite birth-period. But a hundred years ago chemistry was in its infancy, and at about that time there were a number of the most remarkable chemical discoveries completely reversing all that was then known of chemistry, and substituting therefor the theories which now obtain. Before then the Stahlian theory, which, though false in itself, was of immense service to the science by first giving shape and system to an hitherto undigested mass of facts—that all combustible bodies were composed in part of phlogiston, the principle of inflammability, had been universally received. But just about a century ago the phlogistic theory was exploded in consequence, among other minor discoveries, of the apprehension of the true nature of gasses, of Lavoisier's application to chemistry of weight and measure, and far above any other one thing, of Priestley's discovery of oxygen, which also served as a basis for all that is now known of the nature of water and the atmosphere, and of all acids and alkalies. So important, indeed, was Priestley's discovery of the 1st of August, 1774, that from it modern chemists date the birth of their science. Priestley was born and bred an Englishman, and in England he made the discoveries which drew to his native country the attention of all Europe; but, as imprudent in politics as he was radical in religion and famous in philosophy, he was driven from England to America, where he spent in study the last years of his life and where also he died. So it is that the 1st of August next, and Priestley's grave in Northumberland, Penn., are eminently fitting as the time and place at which to hold a centennial of chemistry. The credit of originating the idea of a chemical centennial seems to belong to Prof. H. C. Bolton, of Columbia College, who opened the subject in a letter addressed to the editor of the *American Chemist* for April last. The proposal met with the editor's approval, and he called for an expression of opinions through the columns of the *Chemist*. The response was general and almost unanimously in favor of the project. Then, on the 11th of last May, the subject was taken up by the chemical section of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, and in consequence of its action, President J. S. Newberry appointed Dr. Bolton and Profs. Chandler, Leeds, Wurtz, and Seely as a committee to "correspond with the chemists of the country, with a view to securing the observance of a centennial anniversary of chemistry during the year 1874." It was now settled that the centennial should be held. But where? It was left for a woman, Prof. Rachel L. Bodley, of the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia, to suggest the place, and her suggestion, which we have already given, was so fit and graceful that it only needed to be made to be acted upon. It only remained to arrange a programme for the celebration. This it is expected will include:

I. An address by Prof. Joseph Henry.

II. A sketch of the life and labors of Joseph Priestley, by Prof. Henry H. Croft, of Canada.

III. A review of the century's progress in theoretical chemistry, by Prof. T. Sterry Hunt.

IV. A review of the century's progress in industrial chemistry, by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith.

V. An essay on American contributions to chemistry, by Prof. Benjamin Silliman.

Considerable interest will also be added to the occasion by the exhibition during the meeting of apparatus, books, manuscripts, &c., belonging to Dr. Priestley, and of other objects illustrating the history of chemistry.

From a circular issued by the General Committee we have a number of facts important to those who intend going to the centennial from this City, or, indeed, from anywhere. Northumberland lies on the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, which connects at Elmira with the Erie Railway, and at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central. Trains leave New-York, via Easton and Reading, at 9 A. M., and at 9:30 A. M. via Philadelphia, in either case connecting at Harrisburg with a train reaching Northumberland at 7:10 P. M. It may also be reached from the East by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, via Scranton. Chemists presenting suitable credentials at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 526 Broadway, can obtain excursion tickets, good from July 25 to Aug. 10, at $8 50 for the round trip from New-York, or for $6 55 from Philadelphia. Hotel accommodations at Northumberland will be ample at $2 per day. The chemists attending are advised to reach Northumberland by the evening of July 30, and upon arriving they are requested to report to the Local Committee, of which it might be added Joseph Priestley, M. D., the great grandson of the great Englishman, is Chairman. It only needs to be added that the scenery of the region where Northumberland is situated, always picturesque, is at this point exceedingly beautiful, and it will be hard for any chemists attending the centennial not to have a time as pleasant physically as it will certainly be profitable professionally.

THE AX AT WORK.

Owing to the reduction of the estimates of the Fire Department, the Commissioners have been obliged to discharge nearly all the attachés of the Bureau of Combustibles.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Last night a special meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held at their rooms, No. 13 University place, Mr. Cornelius Van Coit presiding. The amendments to the constitution, giving the Nineteenth Assembly District two different organizations, and three to the districts to be formed by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, as proposed by the Republican General Committee, were adopted. There being no further business before the association, the meeting was then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

A REVOLUTION IN THE GRAIN TRADE.

THE NEW RULES REPORTED TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—A MUCH NEEDED REFORM IN THE HANDLING OF GRAIN.

The committee appointed by the Produce Exchange in January last to confer with the representatives of the great trunk routes to the West, and devise, if possible, some means of relief from the present inadequate system of grading and delivering grain, have at length agreed upon a series of rules, which are given below, and which it is thought will prove an effectual remedy to the evils complained of. It is generally conceded among all classes of dealers that the existing methods are in great need of reform and that unless that reform be made immediate and practicable, New-York must continue to lose ground as a terminus for the immense grain trade of the West, which her more liberal rivals, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are making every effort to secure to themselves. In the latter cities all possible facilities are given to small shippers while in New-York, discrimination is made against all shipments under five car-loads of any one kind of grain. This is done by charging "lighterage" on less than that amount, while in the competing cities above mentioned a single car is taken at tariff rates. Another source of complaint is the breaking of shipments from the West, entailing costly delays upon the dealer, as well as the vexatious accumulation of "small lots" of different grades and sizes, an evil that has grown up under the railroad transportation system, and which was practically unknown when the canals carried the bulk of the Western shipments in cargoes of from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels each. The committee on the part of the Produce Exchange consisted of Messrs. Charles R. Hickox, George C. Martin, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., George H. Webster, William H. Power, and H. T. Kneeland, the railroad companies being represented by J. H. Rutter, General Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River; R. C. Vilas, of the Erie, and J. M. Gossler, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These gentlemen have carefully examined the various plans submitted, and finally agreed upon the following rules, which have been reported to the Exchange and to the companies for approval:

Rule 17.—All grain received by railroad shall be subject to inspection under the following rules; but such rules shall not apply to vessel cargoes brought by rail from Buffalo or Erie, or through bills of lading from points west thereof, and said cargoes shall be delivered to consignees in boat-loads without inspection and unmixed with other grain.

Rule 18.—The Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange shall appoint an Inspector in Chief, whose term of office, and that of the deputies he may appoint, shall be subject to their pleasure. The duties of the inspectors are to grade all grain received by rail on the track on its arrival; to supervise the weighing, on track scales, of all grain cars, loaded and light, (except as provided in Rule 17;) to see that the scales are in complete and correct working order, and that the entire contents of each car is delivered into boats provided for that purpose.

The inspectors shall keep an accurate record, in a book provided for that purpose, of the number of each car, the name of consignee, kind, grade, and quantity of the grain, date unloaded, and name of boat, and shall furnish returns in duplicate therefor to the railroad companies.

All necessary details of inspection shall be arranged by the inspector in chief, approved by the Grain Committee.

The compensation for inspection shall be at a rate per car, determined by the Grain Committee, and payable weekly by consignees.

For the guidance of the inspector standard samples shall be furnished by the Grain Committee.

Rule 19.—In order to facilitate deliveries of grain from cars, the railroad companies are permitted to put together in boats, without regard to ownership, any grain of the same grade inspected under the provisions of Rule 18, under the following conditions:

First—Guaranteed certificates for graded grain, not exceeding 8,000 bushels each, except for oats, which shall not exceed 10,000 bushels each, shall be issued by the railroad companies, the form of the certificate to be acceptable to the Grain Committee. These certificates shall be negotiable, properly dated, numbered consecutively, and shall state in detail the kind, grade, and quantity of the grain, and they shall be furnished to consignees before noon of the dates thereof, accompanied by the freight bills and inspection returns.

Second—Consignees shall pay freight upon track scale weights at the Hudson River termini of the roads, and the railroad companies shall have the right to withhold certificates until all accrued charges thereon are paid.

Third—In holding said grain temporarily in boats free of expense before orders are given by consignees for its delivery, the railroad companies allow four working days, including the dates of the certificates. After the expiration of that time demurrage shall accrue, and be charged thereafter upon the grain at the rate of one-eighth of one cent per bushel per day, whether orders for delivery have been given or not, which charge shall then continue until the demurrage charge accrues, as provided in the next section.

Sixth—After grain is ordered, and is placed at the specified points of destination, consignees shall be allowed the day of such delivery and the next two working days for unloading, and shall then pay ten dollars demurrage per day for each twenty-four hours or parts thereof thereafter on each order for delivery of 8,000 bushels or less of one grade, whether such time is within the original four days or not, the railroad companies being liable for the safety of the grain until discharged from their boats, they having the right to limit their liability by storing the grain as provided in section 5.

Fifth—When any certificate of graded grain is not surrendered within five days from the date thereof, with an order directing delivery as above, the railroad company issuing the same may thereafter give forty-eight hours' notice on the bulletins of the Exchange of their intention to store the quantity of grain represented by such certificate in grain warehouses, and if such certificate be not surrendered as above with an order directing some other disposition of said grain, prior to the expiration of said notice, said company may thereafter so store the same at the expense and risk of owners. Said certificates shall then cease to be a valid delivery between sellers and buyers.

Sixth—The railroad companies shall not be required to place free of towage less than 4,000 bushels of one grade or kind of grain at any one point in the harbor.

Rule 20.—On all sales of graded grain, the tender of authorized certificates as heretofore described shall constitute a delivery of the grain as between sellers and buyers. Such deliveries shall be made between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Deliveries shall be known as "regular" when three working days, including the day of tender are allowed by sellers. When the term "fresh" is used, it shall be understood to mean four days, as above. Sellers shall deduct from their invoices the customary half weighing, elevation, or cost of discharging boats; any accrued demurrage, and also, if necessary, sufficient unaccrued demurrage to give buyers "regular" time for delivery, as hereinbefore described, which charges shall then be assumed by buyers. On deliveries of grain from boats, buyers may call for a reinspection (at their own expense.)

Rule 21.—Upon surrender of certificates to the railroad company issuing the same, with an order directing delivery, the said company shall give proper receipts for the same, and shall promptly deliver the grade and quantity of grain specified therein at any customary place of delivery in the port of New-York, as directed, but may deliver any grain of the grade named in said certificates.

Rule 22.—All grain inspected on arrival as out of condition or unmerchantable, or for which no grades are established, shall be kept separate in boats provided for that purpose, and shall be governed by the same rules, as to deliveries and demurrages, as graded grain. Inspectors shall furnish samples in time for 'Change hours on the day such grain is ready for delivery.

Rule 23—Any grievances growing out of the inspection of grain shall be referred to the Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange for adjudication.

The general opinion of members of the Exchange is strongly in favor of the adoption of the new plan. One of the most prominent dealers stated to a TIMES' reporter yesterday that the grain trade of New-York would be augmented fully 100 per cent. by the establishment of an organized system of grading and delivery such as the one contemplated in the committee's report. It would result in making Chicago and Milwaukee way stations in the grain carrying trade, and concentrate in New-York the exportations of the West which were now finding their way to the ocean through other channels. Another well known member of the Exchange thought that the facilities afforded for prompt delivery and shipment by the proposed rules would materially lessen the cost of handling by the present method, as well as insure the adoption of one universal scale of grades. The increased facilities for buying and selling by certificates, as provided by Rule 20, was another excellent feature of the proposed reform.

There seems to be little doubt that the rules, with perhaps some slight modifications, will be adopted by the Exchange and the railway companies, and the new system inaugurated in time to handle the Fall crops, which begin to arrive by the first of September.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

A morning paper yesterday published a sensational story regarding the finding of a bloody shirt in the Twenty-third street mansion lately occupied by the Nathan family. This supposed discovery was "heralded" forth as being of the greatest importance, and as likely to afford some clue to the murderer of the late Mr. Benjamin Nathan. A few hours investigation by Detectives Farley and Bennett, of Central Office, yesterday, completely divested the "discovery" of its importance. The facts regarding the affair are simply as follows: During the past month Mr. J. Siegrist, a contractor, has been engaged pulling down the Nathan mansion. During dinner hour on Tuesday, several of the workmen strolled into the stable at the rear of the house, and one of them named John C. Herbert, of No. 426 East Sixteenth street, on opening the door of a small closet found a brown paper parcel, which he handed to Mr. Siegrist. The parcel contained a night-shirt, completely covered with blood, which had been cut up the front and down the sleeves. This shirt was marked on the collar: "Benjamin Nathan, Oct. 2, 1869." It was the night-shirt Mr. Nathan wore at the time of his murder. When the post-mortem examination was about to be made by Mr. John Beach, the shirt was cut up and removed from the body in the usual way by the undertaker, Dr. Levi J. Isaacs, formerly of No. 223 Eighth avenue, and now temporarily residing in Baltimore. It has been identified by Detective Bennett as the shirt referred to. On its being cut off and thrown aside, it is supposed that one of the servants, in order to remove it from the sight of members of Mr. Nathan's family, rolled it up in paper and threw it in the stable closet.

REPORT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department reports 129 fires during the month of June, 1874, involving a loss of $163,555, on which there was an insurance of $483,175. The amount of uninsured loss was $23,905. In the same month of 1873 there were 149 fires, with a loss of $165,763, with an insurance of $248,890.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 73½ | 800 Pacific Mail...... 42⅞
200 do........ 73⅜ | 200 do........ 43
700 do........ 73⅛ | 300 do........ 42¾
900 do........ 73¼ | 900 do........ 42⅞
100 do.......c. 73¼ | 200 North-west. Pref. 55
200 do.......s3. 73⅛ | 200 do........ 54½
100 do........ 73¼ | 500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99⅛
1000 do........ 73⅛ | 500 do.......s3. 99
300 do........ 73 | 100 do.......s3. 99⅛
500 do........ 72⅞ | 4000 Erie Railway..... 30¾
1300 do........ 72¾ | 200 do.......c. 30¾
100 do........ 72⅝ | 100 St. Paul Pref..... 53¼
200 do........ 72¾ | 200 Rock Island....... 97¾
200 do........ 72⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 97⅞
800 Union Pacific..... 26½ | 100 do........ 97⅞
500 do........ 26⅝ | 100 do.......s 0. 97¾
500 do........ 26¼ | 100 do.......b3. 98
100 do........ 26⅛ | 900 do........ 98
400 do........ 26¼ | 600 do........ 98
600 do.......s3. 26¼ | 500 do.......s30. 97½
100 do........ 26⅝ | 200 do........ 97⅞
100 do........ 26¼ | 300 do........ 97¾
100 Lake Shore....... 73⅞ | 100 do........ 97⅝
100 do........ 73¾ | 300 do.......s3. 97½
2300 do........ 73⅝ | 200 do........ 97½
500 do........ 73¾ | 300 do........ 97⅝
1100 do.......s3. 73⅝ | 300 do........ 97½
100 do.......s3. 73½ | 200 do.......c. 97⅜
600 do........ 73¼ | 200 do........ 97⅛
900 do.......s3. 73⅛ | 100 do........ 97⅝
600 do........ 73⅜ | 300 do........ 97½
500 do........ 73 | 100 St. Paul......... 35⅞
1100 do........ 73⅜ | 2300 do........ 35¾
600 do........ 73½ | 100 do.......c. 35¾
1000 do.......s3. 73⅜ | 500 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 73½ | 100 do.......s3. 35⅝
200 North-western.s3. 39¼ | 300 do........ 35⅝
400 do........ 39¼ | 500 do........ 35½
100 do........ 39½ | 100 do.......b3. 35½
200 do........ 39⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss...... 24½
200 do.......s3. 39¼ | 100 do.......b3. 24½
15 do........ 39½ | 200 Toledo & Wab..... 35¾
100 do........ 39¼ | 300 do........ 35⅝
100 do........ 39⅛ | 300 do........ 35⅝
300 do........ 39 | 100 do........ 35⅝
100 do........ 38⅞ | 100 do........ 35⅝
800 do........ 38¾ | 200 do........ 35⅝
200 do.......c. 38⅝ | 400 do........ 35¼
400 do.......s3. 38½ | 100 do........ 35⅜
400 do........ 38½ | 100 do........ 35½
100 do........ 38⅝ | 100 do........ 35⅝
400 do.......c. 38⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$80,000 U. S. 6s '81, R........12.115⅜ | $3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........12.116½
125,000 do....b. c.115½ | 500 do...small.115¾
30,000 do........115⅜ | 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........12.116¼
2,500 U. S. 6s '81, C........12.116⅝ | 5,000 U.S.5s,10-40, R........112⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '64....12.115 | 5,000 do........12.112⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., n.. '65....12.115¾ | 15,000 U.S. 6s '81,C.112¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........116½ | 1,500 do........12.113
 | 5,000 do........112⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, n.... 81¼ | 100 L.S.&M. S.b. c.b3. 73⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, Han. & St. Jo. Is., '87. 92 | 300 do.......s3. 73⅜
 | 200 do........ 73⅜
1,000 C. & N.W. con. coup. G. Bds. 78 | 600 do........ 73¼
 | 1000 do........ 73⅛
1,000 Long D. bds... 98¼ | 1000 do........ 73
1,000 C., P. & A., o... 99½ | 500 do........ 73
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 93 | 500 do.......s3. 73
6,000 Am. D.I.Co.7s.100⅛ | 300 do.......s3. 72⅞
5,000 N.Y.Cen.1st.c.105 | 800 do........ 72⅞
1,000 L. S. Con.c.1st. 96 | 900 do........ 72¾
5,000 N. Y.Cen.1st.r.105 | 1500 do........ 72⅞
13,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 89 | 1500 do........ 73
1,000 West. Pac. bs. 81 | 300 do.......c. 73
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 81½ | 1500 do........ 73⅛
5,000 do....b. c. 81 | 300 do........ 73¼
1,000 M.& Es.7s,'71. 96 | 100 do.......s3. 73⅜
7,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 82½ | 100 do.......b3. 73⅜
3,000 do....b. c. 83 | 500 do........ 72⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 80 | 500 do........ 72½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 96½ | 800 do........ 72⅝
1,500 W. U. T. 7s.... 98 | 300 do........ 73
5,000 Un. P.1st.b. c. 82½ | 500 do........ 72⅞
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 80¾ | 600 do........ 72¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.1(8½ | 600 do........ 72⅝
8 German Am. Bk.. 92¼ | 200 Un. Pacific..b. c. 26⅝
13 Del. & H. Canal..119 | 800 do.......s3. 26
1800 P. M.S.S.Co.b. c. 42¾ | 300 do........ 26
500 do........ 42⅝ | 200 do........ 26⅛
300 do........ 42¾ | 300 do........ 26¼
100 do........ 42⅞ | 400 do........ 26⅛
200 do.......s3. 42½ | 200 do........ 26
200 do........ 42⅝ | 200 do........ 25⅞
300 do.......s3. 42½ | 100 do.......s3. 25⅞
900 do........ 42⅛ | 300 C.& N. W..b. c.s3. 38⅜
100 Am. Exp...b. c.s3. 60¾ | 100 do........ 38½
100 N.Y.C.&H.b. c.s5. 99 | 100 do.......b3. 38⅜
300 do.......s3. 99 | 100 do.......s3. 38¼
400 do.......b3. 99 | 300 do.......s3. 38⅛
754 do........ 98⅞ | 100 do........ 37¾
200 do........ 98⅞ | 400 do........ 37⅝
700 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 72¾ | 400 do........ 37⅞
500 do........ 72⅝ | 100 do.......c. 38
500 do........ 72½ | 300 do........ 37½
200 do........ 72⅜ | 800 do........ 37
200 do........ 72¼ | 900 do........ 36¾
500 do........ 72 | 200 do........ 36½
100 do........ 71¾ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 55
600 do........ 71¾ | 100 do.......b.c. 53
1800 do.......c. 71⅞ | 300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 35⅝
100 do........ 72 | 300 do.......s3. 35½
500 do........ 71⅞ | 300 do........ 35¼
75 do........ 71⅝ | 300 do........ 35¼
200 do........ 71⅞ | 400 do........ 34⅞
700 do........ 72 | 900 do........ 34⅝
700 do........ 72⅛ | 200 do........ 34⅝
300 do........ 72¼ | 300 do........ 34⅜
200 do........ 72⅛ | 300 do........ 34⅜
2500 do........ 72 | 300 do........ 34⅝
100 do........ 72⅛ | 100 do........ 34⅜
200 do.......c. 72 | 200 do........ 34⅛
700 do........ 71⅞ | 800 do........ 34¼
500 do........ 71⅝ | 500 do........ 34⅜
1000 do........ 71⅝ | 300 do........ 33⅞
100 do........ 71⅝ | 1600 do........ 33¾
10 do........ 72 | 2900 do........ 33⅞
200 do........ 71⅜ | 300 do........ 34
300 do........ 71¼ | 1200 do........ 34¼
200 do.......c. 71¼ | 400 do........ 34⅛
100 do........ 71⅜ | 300 do........ 34⅜
100 do........ 71½ | 500 do.......b3. 34⅜
100 do........ 71⅝ | 100 do........ 34⅝
200 Erie Rail..b. c.s3. 30⅝ | 300 do........ 34¼
600 do........ 30⅝ | 500 do........ 34
100 do.......s3. 30½ | 400 do........ 33¾
100 do........ 30½ | 200 do........ 33½
200 do........ 30⅝ | 600 do........ 33¼
200 do........ 30⅝ | 100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 25½
400 T., W. & W..b. c. 35⅜ | 400 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 97½
100 do........ 35¼ | 100 do........ 97⅝
900 do........ 35¼ | 400 do........ 97⅛
100 do........ 35¼ | 100 do........ 97¼
300 do........ 35⅛ | 500 do........ 97⅛
100 do........ 35 | 200 do........ 97⅛
400 do........ 35 | 400 do........ 97
200 do........ 34⅞ | 200 do.......s3. 97
100 do........ 34¾ | 100 do........ 96⅞
100 do........ 34⅝ | 100 do.......c. 97
1100 do........ 34¾ | 100 do........ 97
15 Morris & Es..b. c. 93¾ | 200 do........ 97⅛
100 C., C.&I.C.b. c.b3. 18 | 700 do........ 97¼
10 Clev. & P. G.b. c. 87¾ | 100 do........ 97
50 Mich. Cen...b. c. 72 | 100 do.......s3. 96⅞
100 do........ 72 | 300 do........ 96⅞
200 Del. L. & W..b. c.106¼ | 1000 do........ 96¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union...... 71⅝ | 2200 North-western... 36¼
700 do........ 71½ | 600 do........ 36⅜
600 do........ 71⅞ | 300 do........ 36½
700 do........ 72 | 300 do........ 36⅛
600 do........ 72 | 700 do........ 36¾
100 do........ 71⅞ | 100 do........ 36⅞
400 do.......s3. 71¾ | 100 do........ 37⅛
300 do........ 71⅞ | 100 do........ 37
200 do.......b3. 71⅞ | 400 do........ 36¾
2100 do........ 71⅛ | 100 do........ 36⅝
400 do........ 71⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 36⅝
1700 do........ 72 | 100 do........ 36¾
15 Chic., B. & Q......105 | 200 do........ 36⅞
300 Erie Railway..... 30½ | 100 do.......s3. 36⅞
300 do........ 30⅝ | 200 do........ 37
500 do........ 30¼ | 600 do........ 37¼
100 do........ 30½ | 100 North-w'n Pf..... 53½
200 do.......b3. 30½ | 300 do........ 53¼
100 do........ 30⅜ | 100 do........ 54
300 do.......s3. 30¼ | 100 do.......b3. 53¾
100 do.......c. 30⅝ | 100 Rock Island...... 97
200 do.......s3. 30⅜ | 100 do........ 97¼
500 Un. Pacific....... 25¾ | 100 do........ 97⅛
400 do........ 25⅞ | 100 do........ 97¼
1100 do........ 26 | 200 do........ 97½
500 do........ 26⅛ | 100 do........ 97⅜
400 do........ 26¼ | 200 do........ 97½
100 Lake Shore....s3. 72⅞ | 200 St. Paul......... 33⅝
300 do........ 72½ | 200 do........ 33¾
800 do........ 72⅝ | 300 do........ 33⅞
200 do........ 72¾ | 400 do........ 34
100 do........ 72⅞ | 200 do........ 34¼
100 do........ 72 | 100 do........ 34⅛
300 do........ 72⅞ | 400 do........ 34
700 do........ 72¾ | 600 do........ 33⅞
800 do.......b3. 72¾ | 100 do........ 34
100 do.......b3. 72⅝ | 100 do........ 34⅛
400 do........ 72¾ | 400 do........ 34¼
600 do........ 72⅝ | 100 St. Paul Pf...... 52
100 do.......b3. 72¾ | 300 do........ 51½
1300 do........ 72¾ | 200 Tol. & Wab....... 35
300 do........ 72⅞ | 100 do........ 35⅛
100 do........ 72¾ | 100 do........ 35¼
2100 do........ 73 | 200 do........ 35⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 98¾ | 100 do........ 35
800 do........ 98⅝ | 100 do........ 34⅞
100 do........ 98¾ | 100 do........ 34¾
200 Pacific Mail..... 42¾ | 400 do........ 34⅞
300 do........ 43 | 700 do........ 35
200 do.......s3. 42¼ | 100 do........ 35⅛
200 do........ 42¾ | 500 Del., L. & W.....106½
400 Ohio & Miss...... 24¼ | 200 do........106¼
100 do.......s3. 24⅛ | 200 do........106
300 do.......b3. 24¼ | 200 do........106⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U.S. 6s,R.'81.115⅛ | $2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........116½
500 U. S.6s. C.,'81.116 | 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........116⅝
21,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....b. c.115⅛ | 500 U. S. 10-40 C..112¾
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b. c.115⅛ | 5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s, b. c........116

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup..b. c. 59 | 100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 97⅝
 | 300 do........ 97⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s, '77.. 94 | 100 L.S.&M.So.b. c.b3. 73
2,000 C. Pac. G. bds.. 89⅛ | 100 do........ 73⅛
5,000 N. Y. & N.H. 6s.100⅞ | 1000 do........ 73
1,000 St. L.& I. M.1st. 94 | 1000 do........ 72⅞
2,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s.103 | 100 do.......b3. 72⅞
38 Fourth Nat. B'k..102 | 100 do........ 72¾
10 Metropolitan B'k.130 | 200 do........ 72⅝
6 Bank of N. Y......123 | 1400 do........ 72½
100 West. U. T.b.c.s3. 71⅞ | 800 do........ 72⅝
2100 do........ 72 | 500 do........ 72¾
200 do.......s3. 72 | 700 do........ 72⅞
200 do........ 72⅛ | 900 do........ 72¾
200 do.......b3. 72¼ | 430 D., L. & W...b. c.106¼
100 do........ 72 | 10 Mor & Es.....b. c. 94
300 do........ 71⅞ | 200 C. & N. W....b. c. 37⅛
300 do........ 71¾ | 100 do.......b3. 36⅞
800 do........ 71⅝ | 600 do........ 36¾
400 do.......s3. 71⅝ | 400 do........ 37
100 do........ 71¾ | 200 do.......b3. 37
200 do........ 71⅞ | 200 C.,M. & St. P...b.c. 34⅜
100 do.......s3. 71⅞ | 300 do........ 34
100 do.......b3. 72 | 200 do........ 34⅛
100 Del. & H. Canal..119½ | 200 do........ 33⅞
25 Wells-Far. Ex.... 75 | 300 do........ 33½
5 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 60¾ | 200 do........ 33⅝
5 Adams Ex....b. c.107½ | 300 do........ 33¾
400 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 42⅝ | 100 do........ 33⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 99 | 200 do........ 34
800 do........ 98⅞ | 200 do........ 33¾
10 do........ 99⅛ | 100 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 52½
100 N. J. Cen........105½ | 100 T.,W. & W.b.c.b3. 35
10 do.....cpg.105⅛ | 20 do........ 35¼
1000 Erie Railway.b.c 30½ | 100 do........ 34⅞
200 do........ 30⅜ | 100 do........ 34¾
50 do........ 30½ | 100 do........ 34⅞
100 do.......s3. 30¼ | 200 do........ 34⅝
500 do........ 30¼ | 300 do........ 34¼
100 Union Pac....b. c. 26¼ | 100 do........ 34⅜
200 do........ 26⅛ | 100 do........ 34⅝
100 do.......b3. 26⅛ | 300 do........ 34⅝
500 do........ 26 | 300 do........ 34¾
200 do.......s3 25⅞ | 200 Ohio & M....b. c. 24
100 do.......s3. 26

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

900 Western Union... 71⅞ | 200 Erie Railway..... 30¼
400 do.......b3. 71⅞ | 100 do........ 30⅜
400 do........ 71⅞ | 200 do.......b3. 30⅜
25 do........ 72⅛ | 100 North-western... 36⅜
400 do........ 71¾ | 800 do........ 36½
400 do........ 71⅝ | 100 do........ 36⅜
1200 do........ 71½ | 200 Union Pac........ 26⅛
300 do........ 71⅜ | 100 do........ 26
300 do........ 71¼ | 100 do.......b3. 26
500 do........ 71⅛ | 100 do........ 25⅞
600 do........ 71 | 1000 do........ 25¾
500 do........ 70⅞ | 100 do........ 25⅝
200 do........ 70¾ | 200 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅛
300 do.......s3. 70⅝ | 100 do........ 24¼
300 do........ 70½ | 200 do........ 24⅛
1000 do........ 70¼ | 300 do........ 24
100 Pacific Mail..... 42⅝ | 100 do........ 23⅞
100 do........ 42¾ | 300 Rock Island..... 97¼
100 do........ 42⅝ | 300 do........ 97⅛
800 do.......b3. 42⅝ | 100 do........ 97
300 do.......s3. 42½ | 100 do........ 96⅞
500 do........ 42½ | 200 do........ 96¾
100 do........ 42⅜ | 200 do........ 96⅝
100 do........ 42¼ | 600 do........ 96½
400 do........ 42 | 300 Han. & St. Jos.... 25
100 N. Y. C. & H..... 98¾ | 100 St. Paul......... 33⅞
100 do........ 98⅞ | 100 do.......b3. 33⅞
400 do........ 98¾ | 100 do........ 33¾
100 do........ 98⅝ | 100 do........ 33⅝
200 do........ 98½ | 200 do........ 33⅝
100 L. Shore.....b3. 72⅞ | 500 do.......b3. 33½
600 do........ 72⅞ | 300 do........ 33
300 do........ 72⅝ | 500 do........ 32¼
800 do.......s3. 72½ | 100 St. Paul Pf...... 52
300 do........ 72⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C..... 17⅞
100 do........ 72⅝ | 100 Tol. & Wab....... 34½
700 do........ 72½ | 100 do.......b3. 34½
500 do.......s3. 72⅜ | 200 do........ 34⅜
1000 do........ 72⅜ | 400 do........ 34¼
800 do........ 72¼ | 300 do........ 34⅜
500 do........ 72⅛ | 100 do........ 34¼
1000 do........ 72 | 300 do........ 34⅛
500 do........ 71⅞ | 600 do........ 34
500 do........ 71¾ | 100 do........ 33⅞
500 do........ 71⅝ | 400 do........ 33¾
400 Del., L. & W......106¾ | 20 Atlantic & Pac.Pf. 15
100 Bost., H. & E..... 1¼

THURSDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Wall street markets opened heavy this morning, and though an active business prevailed throughout the day, the tone of the dealings was generally excited and unhealthy, for almost all the speculative investments were weak, with a strong pressure downward. A decline in quotations was apparent from the commencement of the dealings, but it is doubtful whether such a sweeping depression as the result of the transactions showed was anticipated by the most sanguine members of the "bear" element. Just now it seems as though the chain of circumstances which is enveloping speculative affairs is an endless one. For months the inaction of Congress on the currency paralyzed both industry and speculation, and when, at last, the long-awaited conclusion was reached on that question a better feeling prevailed, though the result fell short of the wishes of many. It was accepted, however, with the best intentions. Then came the call for the Loan of new Five ₽ cents by the Government, which, to banking circles, seemed rather mystical as to terms and conditions. The Erie complications were next in order, and then the Wisconsin Railroad troubles fell like a heavy weight on all the Western Railroad securities, and everything else declined in sympathy with them. To-day these are supplemented by half a dozen depressing facts and scores of injurious rumors. First came the announcement that, notwithstanding the suggestions of the Circuit Court at Madison, Wis., that the State should refrain from vexatious proceedings against the railroad companies until the determination of the questions appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the Attorney General had applied for an injunction to restrain the companies from violating the law, *i. e.*, the Potter law. This is precisely what we pointed out several days since as likely to flow from the strong influence of the Grangers. They virtually control the State, and State officers cannot resist the pressure in the emergencies of an approaching political campaign. The next report was to the effect that the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company had surrendered to circumstances, and would conform to the new Iowa Railroad law. Telegraph stocks went off on the announcement in the morning papers of the formation of a wonderful and vast combination embracing two or three railroads, looking to the formation of a new company with independent European connections via the new cables, and lastly, to close the day's events, rumors of failures, which had been current for hours, began to assume shape, and in one or two instances the names of the houses and the amount and classes of stocks by which they were embarrassed were actually mentioned. Lastly the table of June earnings by the railways shows a heavy falling off. If a market could resist such a concentration of forces as these it would be a marvel. Wall street does not possess such powers, and the result was a very heavy decline, making the fourth day in succession of the fall in prices. The Western shares were, of course, most sensitive, and gave the tone to the market, and the day's sales amounted to exactly double that of yesterday, owing to the general disposition of investment-holders to realize and "get from under" whatever may be imminent—the comet, perhaps. The features of the day's dealings were Lake Shore, in which there were 48,000 shares sold; Western Union, 42,000; St. Paul, 23,500; North-western, 19,400; Wabash, 13,000; Rock Island, 13,000; Union Pacific, 11,000. Opening prices declined from ¼ to ¾ on yesterday's closing quotations, and later there was a further falling off of ½ to 2¼ on the general list. A slight reaction of ¼ to ⅝ ensued at the Second Board, but at the close the weakness and depression of the market reasserted itself, and nearly all the stocks were quoted at the lowest point of the day. As compared with closing prices of Wednesday, the fall ranged from ⅛ to 3⅜, as follows: St. Paul Common, 3⅜; Preferred, 2; North-western Common, 3⅜; Preferred, 2⅞; Western Union, 2⅞; Lake Shore and Wabash, each, 2¼; Rock Island, 1½; Union Pacific, 1; Pacific Mail, ¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, ½; New-York Central, ⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, ¼; Erie, ⅛. The total sales were over 200,000 shares. This depression has been so severely felt that the Summer campaign in stocks, which, ten days ago, was deemed not at all improbable in view of the general anxiety for investment after so long a period of stagnation, will not be among the events of the season. Money was easy at 2@3 ₽ cent. In Foreign Exchange there was a notable weakness, with some activity, and a slight decline in rates. Prime banker's sterling 60 day bills were quoted at $4 87 for business, and $4 89½ for demand; nominal rates, $4 87½ @$4 90. Continental exchanges were steady. Government Bonds were firm at slightly improved prices, and with fair demand. Gold opened at 109¾, a decline of ⅛ from yesterday's price, and closed at that figure, with the bulk of the intermediate sales at 109⅞. Carrying rates were 2, 1, 1½, and finally 2 ₽ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. In the sale of the second installment of $1,000,000, gold, at the Sub-Treasury, under the Treasury order for the sale of $5,000,000 during the present month, there were twenty-six bids, aggregating $4,280,000. The proposal prices ranged from 109.26 to 109.89, and the awards were made at prices from 109.81 to 109.89. The disbursements for interest on Government bonds at the office of the Assistant Treasurer aggregated $610,000, and nothing for redemption of called bonds. The Custom-house receipts amounted to $390,000. The actual shipments of specie, per steam-ship Holsatia, amounted to $621,408 39, of which $319,000 were in gold coin, and the remainder silver coin and bars. Railway Mortgage Bonds were generally quiet and firm, with moderate sales at the First Board. Central Pacific Gold Bonds sold at the Second Board at 89⅛@¼; New-York and New-Haven 6s, 108⅞; Morris and Essex 7s of '71 at 96; Union Pacific firsts, 82 to 82⅜; Land Granst, 80½ to 81¼, and 78⅛ to 79 for Incomes. State bonds were neglected, but firm, and but few sales of Bank Shares were reported. In reference to the rumored failures above referred to, it is proper to state that they lacked verification up to the close of business. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows: Gold balances, $1,058,596; currency balances, $1,168,906; gross clearings, $33,646,000. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $70,207,182; currency balances, $3,139,925; gold exchanges, $10,376,928; gold balances, $849,730.

Closing Quotations—JULY 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, 1881	112¾	112½
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1862	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1867	116¼	116⅝
American Gold	109⅞	109¾
Bills on Lond.,60 ds.	$4 87½ less ⅛	$4 87 @$4 87¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99¼	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅛	96⅝
Pacific Mail	43	42¼
St. Paul Common	35⅞	32¼
St. Paul Preferred	54	52
Western Union	73½	70⅝
Union Pacific	26⅝	25⅝
Lake Shore	74	71¾
Toledo and Wabash	36	33¾
North-western Common	39½	36⅛
North-western Preferred	56½	53⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	106¾
Central of New-Jersey	105¾	105¾
Panama	106	106
Erie	30⅝	30½
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅝	23⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	17⅞	17⅞
Harlem	125	125

The heavy decline in prices of the last four days of business, as compared with the closing prices of last week, is shown by the following table, giving the closing quotations of July 3 and 9, respectively, and the variance in the intervening periods:

	Friday.	Thursday.	Decline
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅞	98⅝	1¼
Chic. and Rock Island	101¼	96⅝	4⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅝	42¼	1⅜
St. Paul Common	39⅞	32¼	7⅝
St. Paul Preferred	58	52	6
Western Union	75	70⅝	4⅜
Union Pacific	27⅝	25⅝	2
Lake Shore	76¼	71¾	4½
Toledo and Wabash	37⅞	33¾	4⅛
North-western Common	43⅝	36⅛	7½
North-western Preferred	60¼	53⅝	6½
Delaware & Lackawanna	106⅜	107¾	⅝
New-Jersey Central	107¾	105¾	2
Panama	110	106	4
Erie	31⅞	30½	1⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	23⅞	1⅞
C., C. & I.C.	18⅝	17⅞	¾
Harlem	128	125	3

The following shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks to-day, and the number of shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson	99⅛	98½	5,100
Erie	30⅝	30¼	9,600
Lake Shore	73⅞	71⅝	48,200
Wabash	35¾	33¾	13,000
North-western	39⅛	36⅛	19,400
North-western Preferred	55	53	2,200
Rock Island	98	96½	13,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅞	32¼	23,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	53¼	51½	700
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	23⅞	1,800
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	105	105	15
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	110
Union Pacific	26½	25⅞	11,100
C., C. and Ind. Central	18	17⅞	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25½	25	400
Morris and Essex	94	94	10
Del., L. and Western	106⅜	106	2,109
Western Union Telegraph	73½	70¼	42,800
Pacific Mail	43	42	9,300
Amer. Mer. Union Express	60¾	60¾	100
Boston, H. and Erie	1¼	1¼	100
Total sales			202,035

The following were the awards at the Sub-Treasury Gold sale to-day:

E. Sweet & Co.	$10,000	109.82
Adams & McHarg	8,000	109.81
T. Thayer	38,000	109.81
White, Morris & Co.	38,000	109.81
J. F. Underhill & Co.	175,500	109.81 @109.82
H. C. Fuller & Co.	100,000	109.89
J. B. Colgate & Co.	500,000	109.86
Horace Manuel & Co.	45,000	109.81 @109.85
Hatch & Foote	8,000	109.81
Reid & Content	76,500	109.81
Total	$1,000,000	

The following are the latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	116	116¼
6s, 1881, Registered	115½	115¾
6s, 1881, Coupons	116½	117
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	113
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	113
5-20s, 1864, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¼	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	116
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116¾
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116¼	116¾
10-40s, Registered	112½	112¾
10-40s, Coupons	112½	112⅞
5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112¾
5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112¾
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89¼	89½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81	82

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the State Securities:

Alabama 8s '86	45	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	19
Ark 6s, Funded	10	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	35
Connecticut 6s	102	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	35
Georgia 6s	72	N. C.6s,N.C.R.,coup. off, Jan. & July	25
Ga. 7s, new bonds	88½		
Ga. 7s, indorsed	80	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.,coup. off, April & Oct.	25
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	80		
Indiana 5s	101	Rhode Island 6s	101
Kentucky 6s	99	S. C. 6s. Jan. & July.	19
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-cp.	59⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '76	97	Tenn. 6s, new, ex-cp.	59
Mo. 6s, due in '77	95	Tenn. 6s, new series.	58½
Long Bds. due '81 to 91, inclusive	93	Va. 6s, old	30
Asy. & Un., due '92	92½	Va. 6s, new bds	30
Han. & St. J.,due'87.	92	Va. 6s, consol. bds	50

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	101½	Cedar F. & M. 1st	78
Alb. & Susq. 2d	100⅞	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	99
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	20	Cle. & Tol. Sink. F.	100
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s g.	53	Cle. & Tol. n. bs	97
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	52	Cle., P. & Ash. o. bs.	99⅝
Joliet & Chi. 1st	104	Buff. & Erie new bs.	97
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	88	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	75
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	108½	Lake Shore Div. bs.	95
Chic., R. I. & Pac	103	Lake S. Con. C. 1st	95⅞
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n	106½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	103¾
Cen. of N. J.,C. Con.	102	Mich.C.Con. 7s, 1902	96½
Am.Dock & Imp. bs.	100⅜	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	111
M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D	107½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10P.D	91½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F	103½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½
Chi. & N. W.Con.bs.	86	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, reg	105
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg	105
C.& N W.Con.G.bds.	77	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F.	89
Gal. & Chic. Ext	102	Ohio & Miss. Con	88½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	90	Cen. Pac. Gold bs	89⅛
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s S.F.	100	Union Pac. 1st	82
Del., L. & W. 7s Con.	103	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	80½
Morris & Essex 2d	103¼	Pac. of Mo. 1st	81¼
Mor. & Essex Con.bs.	92½	Cle. & Pitts. 3d	100
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	95⅜	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	82½
Erie 1st Ext	101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	93½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96	Tol., P. & War.,E.D.	79½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	91	Tol.,W.& W. 1st Ex.	95¼
Long Dock Bonds	98¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
B., N. Y.&E. 1st, '77.	86	Pekin, Lin. & D., 1st	72½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	146	Mechanics'	132
American Exchange	110½	Merchants'	117
Central National	97½	Merchants' Ex	106
Chatham	126	Metropolitan	128½
City	300	Nassau	106
Commerce	117	New-York	120
Corn Exchange	123	N. Y. National Ex	87½
First National	175	Ninth National	100
Fourth National	101	Pacific	165
Fulton	150	Peoples'	140
Gallatin National	128	Phenix	96½
German American	92¼	Republic	108
Irving	123	Seventh Ward	93
Manuf. & Merchants.	50	St. Nicholas	110
Marine	130	State of New-York	108
Market	114	Union	135

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	....
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	124	124¼
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	48⅞
Reading......ex div.	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	41¾	42
Philadelphia and Erie	19¾	20
Northern Central	37	37¼
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43⅝

The Trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the six months ending 30th ult., at the rate of *Six ₽ cent.* per annum on sums of $500 and under, and *Five ₽ cent.* on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after Monday, July 20.

The Directors of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

The New-York Equitable Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₽ cent.*, payable on and after July 11.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Citizens' Insurance Company have declared an interest dividend of *Three and one-half ₽ cent.*, on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also, a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.* on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.

The Adriatic Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

The National Fire Insurance Company has declared a cash dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall street.

The Relief Fire Insurance Company has declared its thirty-third semi-annual dividend, *Five ₽ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker street, has declared its usual interest payments on all deposits for the past six months, payable on and after July 20, at the following rate: On all sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, *Five ₽ cent.;* on all sums of $500 and upward, *Four ₽ cent.*

The North River Savings Bank announces its usual semi-annual interest dividend, payable on and after July 20, at the rate of *Six ₽ cent.* per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Skins, bales	85
Bees-wax, pks	3	Resin, bbls	3,650
Copper, bbls	369	Spirits Turp., bbls	587
Cotton, bales	4,086	Tallow, pks	726
Eggs, bbls	371	Stearine, pks	61
Meal, bbls	300	Beef, pks	147
Flour bbls	17,609	Pork, pks	225
Wheat, bushels	320,069	Cut meats, pks	236
Corn, bushels	454,891	Lard, tcs	200
Oats, bushels	52,650	Butter, pks	3,214
Malt, bushels	600	Cheese, pks	17,435
Beans, bbls	29	Starch, pks	755
Hops, bales	18	Tobacco, hhds	971
Hides, No	1	Tobacco, pks	270
Hides, bales	312	Wool, bales	481
Leather, sides	5,779	Whisky, bbls	575

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Hudson, for London—7,728 bushels Peas, 30,521 bushels Wheat, 8,331 bushels Corn, 2,458 bbls. Flour, 96 cases Tobacco, 25 kegs Nails, 9 pks. Machinery, 187 hhds. Tobacco, 789 bbls. Resin, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 68 pks. Sperm Oil, 288 pks. Clocks, 84 pks. Hardware, 24 pks Handles, 30 pks. Woodware, 7 pks. Lampware, 376 cases Sewing-machines, 30 cases Paper, 200 bales Bristle.

By the bark Ambrosia, for Cork—22,202 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Amicizia, for Cork—26,391 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Arizona, for Stettin—3,086 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Anatra, for Odessa—22,192 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Columbin, for Elsinore and orders—3,110 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Golconda, for Cette—82,560 Staves.

By the brig Magdala, for Penarth Roads—19,500 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—127 cases Cigars, 103 bales Tobacco, 361 bales Sarsaparilla, 400 tcs. Lard, 14,100 bushels Wheat, 4 bxs. Pianos, 308 bxs. Bacon, 425 bxs. Cheese, 8,500 bushels Corn, 110 hhds. Tobacco, 1 bale Furs, 25 bales Maizena, 148 bdls. Whalebone, 150 pks. Machinery, 200 Hides, 286 pks. Leather, 15 pks. Skins, 7 cases Tobacco, 14 hhds. Bark, 25 pks. Pumps, 37 bbls. Guts, 100 cases Pineapples, 20 oxs. Scales.

By the brig Camille, for Malaga—400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 270 bbls. Resin.

By the schooner Matilda Brooks, for Santander—1,100 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,583 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Neptun, for Bremen—4,146 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Cainan, for Cork—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Minnie Campbell, for Cronstadt—3,924 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Eos, for Bristol—22,277 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Frank Howard, for Rio Grande—50 cases Spirits Turpentine, 100 bbls. Resin, 400 cases Petroleum, 199 kegs Lard, 50 cases Sad Irons, 11 pks. Tea, 50 cases Blacking, 20 cases Tacks, 40 cases Oysters, 20 cases Lobsters, 20 cases Salmon, 200 cases Ma zena, 10 bales Sheeting, 100 bdls. Brooms, 40 cases Biscuit, 790 bbls. Flour, 670 Boards.

BRICKS—Have been quoted steady, and a moderate inquiry within our previous range.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, with Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb.

COAL—Has been slow of sale as a rule, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₽ ton.

COCOA—Has been quite dull, with Maracaibo quoted at 31c.@33c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been unimportant.... The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands to-day was 89,214 bags here and 35,023 bags at the outports, with 21,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The business in other than Rio and Santos has been moderate, checked in part by the limited offering of desirable qualities. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 6,686 mats Java, 500 bags Java, 817 bags Maracaibo, 800 bags Costa Rica, 1,671 bags Ceylon, 712 bags Savanilla, 200 bags Curacoa, all in lots for consumption within our range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands to-day, 41,582 bags and 30,442 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19¾c.@20c.; fair, 20¾c.@21c.; good, 21¼c.@21¾c.; prime, 22½c.@22¾c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¾c.@23¾c., gold; Java, 23½c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21½c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@22½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22½c.; Savanilla, 19c.@22c.; Curacoa, 19c.@21c., and Jamaica, 19c.@22c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, mostly for spinning, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₽ lb., closing dull and weak. Sales 1,579 bales to spinners, and 40 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported at, however, a further decline of 1-32c.@⅛c. ₽ lb., closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were last evening, and 14,100 bales to-day,) and 900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; August, 16 11-16c.; September, 16 27-32c.; October, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; November, 16 17-32c.; December, 16¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,036 bales, including 446 bales from Norfolk, 123 bales from Wilmington, 3,366 bales from New-Orleans, and 151 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,086 bales, and thus far this week 7,876 bales, against 6,333 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,732,239 bales, against 3,508,108 bales the previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16 5-16	16 5 16
Low Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Good Middling	18¾	18¾	19	19

EGGS—Have been offered less freely and have been in good demand, within the range of 21c.@26c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main business 22c.@24c. for fair to strictly prime stock.

EARTHENWARE—Has been very dull, with prices of imported goods favoring buyers slightly.

FISH—Trade has been somewhat more satisfactory, with Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$18; No.2 at $12@$15, No. 3 at $7@$10 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@39c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather less demand at about previous quotations; offerings of most kinds fair. Shipping extras have been in moderate request. The sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15 for standard to good; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15, and $6 30@$6 35 for very choice; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5¼ 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 15; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 25@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 90@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $7 10@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher.... Southern Flour has been quiet and weak as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 770 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₽ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in light supply and good demand at from $4 75@$6 10 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 10 ₽ bbl., part to arrive.... Corn-meal has been moderately sought after within the range of $3 65@$4 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,125 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Yellow Western.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted rather steadier in price, on the better grades, which have been offered with reserve, especially prime Milwaukee stock, notwithstanding the large arrivals, while the demand has been fair, mainly from export buyers, the somewhat lower range of ocean freights, particularly on charter, favoring the outward movement. The poorer grades have been unsettled and at the close less firm, attracting but little attention. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, mostly on export account, at irregular figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels at $1 37@$1 39 for fair to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 37½ for Minnesota, and $1 38 for Milwaukee; $1 35½@$1 36 for ordinary No.1 Spring; $1 36@$1 37 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, mostly at $1 36¼@$1 36½ for Milwaukee stock; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 30½@$1 31 for Chicago stock; $1 27@$1 37 for ungraded Spring; $1 34, in part, for White Spring, car lots; $1 30@$1 34 for Red Western, mainly at $1 34 for boat-loads and $1 31 for average car lots; $1 35@$1 36 for Amber do.; $1 35@$1 45, in part, for White do., and $1 65 for new crop White Georgia (a small lot.)....Corn has been quite freely dealt in, but at easier prices. The demand for prime stock has been mostly for export. Some trades were reported for shipment, on refusals previously given, at extreme rates, but the actual dealings of the day on 'Change were generally reported at a trifle off yesterday's figures. Sales since our last, 224,000 bushels at 75c.@77c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 76c.@76½c. for good to prime, and 77c. for very choice sailing vessel stock, and closing at about 76c. for very good average boat-loads; 76½c.@77½c. for Yellow Western; 82c.@84c. for White Western....Of Rye, 3,000 bushels State were reported sold at $1 12½; market firmer....Barley and Malt without material alteration....Oats have been in fair request and quoted stronger in price, but closed rather dull. Sales since our last, 61,000 bushels at 59c.@62c. for fair ordinary to choice Mixed Western, closing at about 61c. for good average samples; 64c.@67c for White do....Feed in some demand within the range of $17@$28 50 ₽ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been selling rather slowly, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 35 ₽ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 80c.@95c. Straw has been inactive, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in light demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 300 Matamoras and 340 Dry Western, on private terms.

HEMP, &c.—Sales have been reported of 500 bales Jute Butts at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, and 150 bales Sisal Hemp, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—Have been without material alteration as to values. Trade in most kinds quite moderate.

MOLASSES—Trade has been quiet to-day; offerings of desirable goods limited; holders firm; demand mostly for the better grades. Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 5,460 hhds. foreign, and 2,200 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c. Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbadoes, 45c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been unsettled and dull; quoted at $2 05@$2 10 for Strained. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Strained at $2; 500 bbls. do., $2 05; 250 bbls. do., $2 12½; 200 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 50; and 60 bbls. Extra Pale at $6@$6 50. Spirits Turpentine has been offered at lower prices, leading to a moderate business. Sales have been reported of 335 bbls. at 35c.; 25 bbls. at 35½c., and 150 bbls., to arrive, at 35½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude rather dull and weak at 4⅞c.@5c., in bulk; sales, 2,000 bbls. at 4⅞c.....Refined quiet and heavy at 12¼c. for early delivery; sales, 2,500 bbls....Refined at Philadelphia, 12¼c.; sales, 3,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, inactive, at 16¾c.@17c.... Naphtha, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been unsettled and lower; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. at $19, check Monday; 1,000 bbls. for August delivery, $19 25@$19 30, closing at $19; 2,000 bbls. for September, $19 50 down to $19 12½, closing with $19 12½ bid. Of extra Prime, sales are 175 bbls. at $17 75@$18; of Western Prime Mess, 100 bbls. at $18, closing at $18@$18 25. Dressed Hogs have been steadily held at 7¾c.@7⅞c. Cut-meats have been in fair demand; sales have been reported of 50 tcs. Shoulders, 7¼c.; 1,000 loose Pickled Shoulders, 7¼c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs. average, 9½c.; 2,000 lbs. Fresh Bellies, 9c.; 1,000 loose City-pickled Hams, 13½c.@14c.; 1,300 loose Smoked Hams, 15c.@15½c., and 500 loose Smoked Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon has been quiet at 10c. for Long Clear, and 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Short Clear; sales have been reported of 150 bxs. Long Clear, in lots, 10 3-16c., and 50 bxs. City Short Rib, 9¾c. Lard has been offered at easier prices, but closed firm. Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. Western Steam on the spot at 11¾d., 5,750 tcs. do., for August, at 11¾c.@11⅞c., closing at 11¾c.@11 13-16c., and 3,750 tcs. do., for September, at 11 15-16c.@12c., closing at these prices. Of City Steam sales have been reported of 130 tcs. at 11⅝c. Beef has been quiet. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for Indian Mess; $26 for Extra do., ₽ tierce....Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western.... Butter has been held with more firmness, with a fair active demand noted. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 16c.@23c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in comparatively moderate request, with prices quoted lower and weak. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12c.@12½c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@12¼c.; Western, 6c.@12c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 26,500 bags.

SALT—Has been in rather more request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5⅝c.@5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Have been in slack demand within our range. Clover quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax at $2 35@$2 40; Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ₽ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, (nominally,) $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ₽ bushel.

SOAP—Has been selling in a jobbing way at steady rates, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Meet with a better inquiry, and are quoted generally strong as to values. Mace quoted at $1 16@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 14@$1 16; Cassia at 23½c.@24c.; Cloves at 38c.@39c.; East India Pepper at 17¾c.@18½c.; White Pepper at 25c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.. Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c. ₽ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw has been less active, yet steadily held. Sales have been reported of 821 hhds. Cuba and French Islands, at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; also, late yesterday, 540 hhds. Muscovado, at 7⅞c.@8⅛c., and 1,000 bxs. Clayed and Molasses, at 7⅝c.@8c. Fair Refining quoted at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been fairly active, with Crushed quoted firm at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c. The movements in Raw Sugars since July 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock July 1, 1874	155,154	93,418	175,373	1,468
Receipts since the 1st of July	10,859	8,949	50,467	....
Total	166,013	102,367	225,840	1,468
Sales since July 1	13,790	6,497	16,122	73
Stock July 9, 1874	152 223	95,870	209,718	1,395
Stock July 10, 1873	108,154	57,742	232,338	10,471

TALLOW—Tallow quiet and irregular: sales, 107,000 lbs. within the range of 8c.@8¾c. for good to strictly prime....Of Stearine, 150 tcs. Western sold at 13½c.; market strong.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at 99c. ₽ gallon; market tamer but steady.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter has been in better supply, and rates on charter have been depressed and lower, the market generally favoring shippers, on a moderately active movement at the partially reduced figures. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been in rather more demand at essentially unaltered rates. General cargo movements have been on a restricted scale. To Liverpool, by steam—64,000 bushels of Grain at 9d.@9½d.; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 6,200 bxs. Cheese at 50s.@55s.; 430 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s.; 100 bales Cotton at 3s. 8d. And, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn, on private terms; quotable at 7d.@7½d.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. To London, by sail—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. To Glasgow, by steam—32,000 bushels Grain on the basis of 9½d. ₽ 60 lbs.; 6,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 300 bxs. Bacon at 40s. To Hamburg, by steam—2,000 sides Leather at equal to 52s. 6d., net. The charters embrace—An Italian bark, hence to Cork for orders, with 3,400 quarters of Grain at 6s. 4d.; a Norwegian bark, with 3,300 quarters of do., hence same voyage, at 6s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, with 4,500 quarters of do., hence same voyage at 6s.; a bark with 3,500 quarters of do., hence same voyage, at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark, hence to a direct Continental port, with 3,200 quarters of do. at 6s. 7½d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Liverpool, with 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s.; an American schooner, hence to a direct French port, with 3,000 bbls. of Crude do., on private terms; a German bark, hence to Stettin, with 2,300 bbls. of Refined do. at 6s.; a German bark, with 2,600 bbls. of Refined do., hence, same voyage and rate; a Norwegian bark hence to a Baltic port, with 2,000 bbls. of Refined do. at 6s., August clearance.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 12¾@$1 13¼; closed at inside price, cash or July; $1 09, August; No. 3 Spring, $1 05¾; Rejected, 96c. Corn in fair demand and lower; closed weak; No. 2 Mixed, 59¼c.@60c.; closed 59½c. bid, spot; 59¾c., July; closed 59¼c., buyer July and August. Oats dull and a shade lower for cash; demand good at full prices for options; 45½c., spot; 43¼c., buyer July; 33½c., buyer August. Rye quiet, firm, and higher; No. 2, 86c.@87c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork opened dull; closed active and higher at $18 90@$19, spot or July; $18 75, August. Lard steady at $11 25@$11 30, spot; $11 25, August. Whisky firm at 94½c. On call board, this afternoon, Wheat closed quiet at $1 12⅞@$1 13, July. Corn quiet at 59¼c., July; 59¼c.@59½c., August. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 219,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; sample lots of No. 3 Fall at $1 05; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 60½c.@61c. at the East side, on the track and in the elevator. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 54½c.@55½c., on East side in elevator. Rye lower; sales at 70c.@72c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork firm at $20. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c. at East St. Louis; 7c., here. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Rib, 10⅝c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs firm; Light, $5@$5 30. Bacon, $5 40@$5 70; Heavy, $5 75@$6. Cattle dull; Winter Texans, $2@$4 25; Native Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 25; Good to Extra Steers, $4 25@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Hogs, 1,700 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—4,700 bbls. Flour, 27,400 bushels Wheat, 189,463 bushels Corn, 29,700 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—97,841 bushels Wheat, 199,609 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—67,888 bushels Wheat, 68,412 bushels Corn, 58,136 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn, 8¾c.; Oats, 6c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Wisconsin at $1 28. Corn dull; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 68c. Oats quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 54c. Rye nominally $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour steady and in fair demand; prices unchanged. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 62; others unchanged. Corn firm; White Southern, 93c.; Yellow Southern, 84c.; Mixed Western new, 77½c.@78c.; old, 78c.@78½c. Oats strong and scarce; Southern, 74c.@78c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c.; do. White, 70c.@72c. Rye scarce and firm at $1@$1 10. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong; Mess Pork scarce at $19 50; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10c.@10¼c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard firmer and higher; Refined, 12¾c.@12½c. Butter—Western unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce at $1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Butter unchanged. Cheese dull; New-York State prime, 13c.@13½c.; Western Reserve, prime, 11½c.@12c.; half skins, 9c.@11c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Western, 24c.@25c. Petroleum—Crude, 8½c.@8¾c.; Refined, 12¼c.@12½c. Flour active and higher; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$5 26; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat—Business small; quotations lower; Amber, $1 42@$1 47; White, $1 50@$1 55. Rye $1. Corn steady; Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 78c.@79c. Oats active; White, 66c.@67c.; Mixed, 63c.@64c. Whisky, 98½c.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominally unchanged; choice new Red, $1 15. White do., $1 22. Corn quiet but firm; Mixed, 63c.@66c. Oats steady at 47c.@55c. Rye firm and scarce at 93c.@95c. Butter—Best grades scarce and firm. Pork firm and in good demand; sales at $19 50, closing at $19 75. Lard firmer and higher; Summer held at 10⅞c.@11c.; Kettle sold at 12c.@12¼c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders sold at 6¾c. at country points; 6⅞c. here; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c., spot 9½c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $10 25@$10 30; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Whisky steady at 94c.

TOLEDO, July 9.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 48; New, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 22½, spot; $1 22, July; $1 18, August; No. 1 Red, $1 27; New, $1 23; No. 2 Red, $1 20, new; $1 17, July and August. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 64c., spot; 64½c., July, August, and September; Low Mixed, 63½c., cash and July; no grade, 60½c. Oats steady; No. 1 53½c.; No. 2, 51c., spot; 36¾c., August; 36c., September. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—23,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—49,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1; Amber, $1 05; White, $1 10. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; sales at 80c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $19. Bacon in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders, 7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c.; Plain, 13¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Lard—Tierce, 12¾c.@13c.; Keg, 13¼c. Whisky, 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 9.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; Extra White Michigan, $1 60. Corn quiet; sales at 72c.@73c. Corn-meal, $31 for bolted; $30 for unbolted ₽ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₽ ton. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 50 to Newburg, $3 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,213,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—50,000 bushels Corn, 720,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 19½; No. 2, $1 17⅝, spot; $1 17⅝, July; $1 13¾, August. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 45¾c. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 59¼c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 89c. Barley firm and scarce; No. 2 Spring, September, $1. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Pork higher; sales at $22. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Choice Sugar-cured Hams, 15¼c.@16c. Sugar in fair demand; common, 8c.@8¼c.; prime, 9c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 110. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 5.38.

DETROIT, July 9.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 48½; No. 1 White, $1 42¾; Amber Michigan, $1 22. Corn steady at 66c.@67c. Freights to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye nominally $1 10. Corn neglected, and nominally 77c.@78c. for Western Mixed of all grades. Oats unchanged; sales of 500 bushels No. 2 Western at 63c., and 1 car of No. 2 White State at 63c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red held at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 17. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1 held at 54c.; No. 2 at 52c.; White at 55c. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin dull at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet and steady at $2 for Yellow Dip and $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm, nominally 80c.@85c. Oats firm and scarce. Provisions held higher.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 153 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,480 head, or 440 cars, against 702 cars for the same time last week; the advance on freight on the various roads from Chicago to New-York, with the busy harvest season for feeders and farmers, had a tendency to diminish receipts of all kinds; the live stock market was slow to-day for want of stock to operate with; sales, 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,112 to 1,317 lbs., at $5 50@$6 56; 150 head Texas Steers, ranging from 831 to 1,018 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 150 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,132 to 1,370 lbs., at $5 62½@$5 90; 150 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,195 to 1,365 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 950 to 1,152 lbs., at $4 30@$5 75; 35 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,173 to 1,177 lbs., at $5 20@$5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week; the market dragged for want of good stock to operate with; Canada Lambs, $7@$7 75; Canada Sheep, $5; Western Sheep, $4@$5; the bulk of the fresh arrivals was of a poor grade. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 11,500 head for the same time last week; Yorkers, $5 75@$6; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 50.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Cattle active and higher. Receipts, 2,800 head. Texans sold at $2 60@$3 10; Stockers, $3 25@$4 50; good to extra shipping, $5 50@$6 40; a fancy drove sold at $6 55. Shipments—1,100 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market steady at an advance of 5c.@10c.; poor to common, $5 50@$5 70; medium, $5 75@$5 85; good to choice, $5 90@$6 25. Shipments—8,000. Sheep scarce and firm; receipts, 200; poor to choice quotable at $2 50@$5. Shipments—160.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,947 head; sales 1,756 head. Market dull, and ⅜c.@½c. lower. Very best on sale to-day, 5¾c.@6¾c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¼c.@4¾c. Hogs—Receipts, 4,964 head; market firm, with fair demand at 7¾c.@8¼c. Sheep—Receipts, 4,537 head; market more active at 4c.@5¼c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 314 bales; exports coastwise, 1,521 bales; sales, 500 bales, last evening, 250 bales; stock, 35,210 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 71 bales; exports coastwise, 631 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,098 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 41 bales; gross, 41 bales; exports coastwise, 223 bales; sales, 41 bales; stock, 11,039 bales.

GALVESTON, July 9.—Cotton steady, fair demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 340 bales; sales, 415 bales; stock, 9,107 bales.

MOBILE, July 9.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 23 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 8,165 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie Railway shares, 28¾@29.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 29@29¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 29.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £673,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day is £36,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which when last reported was 48¾ ₽ cent., is now 42⅝ ₽ cent.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¾; new 5s, 104¾.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 28¾@29.

PARIS, July 9.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 13,816,000f. during the past week.

2:30 P. M.—Rentes, 60f. 62½c.

5 P. M.—Rentes, 60f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8⅛d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ₽ tierce, for New Mess. Lard, 53s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s.@12s. 2d. ₽ cental for average California White; 12s. 4d.@12s. 10d. for Club do., and 10s. 2d.@11s. for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Cheese, 64s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon—47s. ₽ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 1-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8⅛d.

LONDON, July 9.—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at £28 6s., and closed at £28 3s.@£28 6s. ₽ ton. Spirits Turpentine opened at 25s., and closed at 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₽ cwt. The condition of the English Hop crop is unfavorable, with prospects of a small yield. American Hops are quoted at £4 15s.@£5 15s.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
35	King vs. King.	134	Hill vs. Shelburg, &c.
95	Williams vs. Gilbert Elevated Railroad.	151	Holyoake vs. Adams.
99	Flaherty vs. Flaherty.	161	Peck, &c., vs. Spriggs.
104	Herric, &c., vs. Normander.	182	Weitjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.

Chambers held in Oyer and Terminer Court-room.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
5311	Scheuter vs. Weissbaum.	—	Toopin vs. Loughrin.
5312	Same vs. Same.	5582	Crook vs. Northrup, impleaded.
5313	Same vs. Same.	5525	Rheims vs. Hawley.
5583	Osborne vs. Stillman.	5658	Koeler vs. O'Callaghan.
—	Mittnacht vs. Schmit.	5475	Woods vs. Fealey et al.
5459	Noyes vs. Aldin et al.	5638	Coffin, Jr., vs. McDonnell.
5595	Bunard vs. Grocey.	5480	Berdan vs. Kane.
5596	Bunard vs. Leo et al.	5571	Fernbacker et al. vs. Connolly.
3337	Hallahan vs. Winson.	5669	Von Eltz vs. Classon.
5265	Meltby vs. Kendall et al.	—	Shafer vs. Asher.
5381	Same vs. Same.	—	Werdler vs. Hubner.
3288	Burstein vs. Isaacson.	5570	Munn et al. vs. The American Diamond Drill Company.
5649	Kelner vs. Bergman.	—	Anderson vs. Collins.
5657	Schroeder vs. Hukle et al.	—	Walter vs. Collins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James McGuin, robbery.	Rosie Ann Mulligan, alias Rosanna Elmore, grand larceny.
Louisa Lawrence, John Daley, robbery.	
Bartley Cronin, Felix Rooney, burglary.	Thomas Collum, grand larceny.
Henry Jackson, burglary.	Charles St. Clair, grand larceny.
Daniel Cronin, John Lun, George Reed, felonious assault and battery.	Jane O'Neil, grand larceny.
	John O'Brien, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dewey vs. Colligan; motion denied.
Moore vs. Carpenter; motion granted with $10 costs.
Hopper vs. Hopper; memorandum for counsel.
In the matter of Nicholas Christy; memorandum.
Anderson, &c., vs. Anderson; granted.
Vermilye vs. Post, (two motions;) granted.
Lackmeyer vs. Lackmeyer; reference ordered.
Doty vs. Potter; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith; granted.
Weil vs. Bingert; granted; receiver appointed.
Levy vs. Griffin; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Hovey vs. The Rubber Tip Pencil Company; motion granted, with $10 costs.
Secombe vs. Beach; motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.
Hallock vs. Griscomb; report of referee confirmed, and judgement for plaintiff.
Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Conkey; memorandum for counsel.
Winchell vs. Winchell; granted.
Seaver vs. Moore; motion denied; $10 costs.
Tim vs. Tim; motion to make answer more definite and certain; granted. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Wm. H. Knoepel vs. Kings County Fire Insurance Company; the order heretofore made herein, appointing a Referee to take the affidavit or deposition of the defendant Alanson Trask, a party to the action, must be vacated and set aside; see opinion.

R. Ogden Doremus vs. Stanton Barrand; the default must be opened on terms and paying costs.

Franklin Marsh vs. John H. Masterson; I find that the plaintiff has not made out a copartnership between himself and the defendant; the defendant must have judgment; let the defendant's attorney serve the plaintiff's attorney with findings to be submitted.

Thomas Blackrell vs. Charles Boese et al.; the motion that the injunction heretofore granted in the action be continued in the action in full force until the final judgment and decree herein is granted, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Sheehan vs Ward et al.; The People, &c., vs. Welsh; The People, &c., vs. Cannon; Falkenberg vs. Amann; Davis vs. Colgulit et al. See memorandums.

THE FOURTH IN CHARLESTON.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS TALKED TO EACH OTHER—PERTINENT AND TIMELY COUNSEL.

The colored people of Charleston, S. C., celebrated the Fourth of July by a parade, salutes, and a public meeting which continued through the afternoon. The *News* gives a long report of the exercises, from which we quote the following:

"But the most noteworthy speaking took place in the afternoon, when the crowd in White Point had been swollen to its greatest proportions. The ball was opened with a speech from Collector H. G. Worthington upon the old theme of party fealty, the sacred rights of the negro, and the beauties of Republicanism. He was followed by one of the black lights of the Bar, Louis J. Taylor, who bitterly assailed Worthington, charging the latter with being the principal cause of all the corruption that now exists in the State. He asserted that Worthington had inaugurated a system of bribery and corruption in the Legislature unheard of until his arrival in the State, and if the Republican Party became odious to the Northern people it was through such men as Worthington, who never hesitated to bribe the Legislature whenever he had a corrupt job to put through for himself and his associates. In reply to this unexpected attack, Major M. R. Delany arose to defend Worthington, under whom he is now employed as an inspector in the Custom-house. He concluded with an eulogistic biographical sketch of his employer.

The next speaker was W. G. Pinckney, the sable Cicero of Santee. After getting rid of the usual amount of buncombe, the Santee orator, as he delights to be called, gave his colored hearers some sound advice. He reminded them that, without the white people of the State, the colored people could hardly live. For instance, in the City of Charleston nearly all the real estate was owned by the whites, and if they chose, without giving any reason whatever, they could, by ten days' notice, compel every black man, woman, or child who lived in their houses and kitchens to vacate. No power in the world could prevent them from refusing to let colored people live in their property. He deprecated the manner in which political affairs had been managed, and said that much of the evil in this county arose from the fact that many of the people in the country allowed themselves to be influenced by men who furnished them with rotten bacon and dead mules.

Col. E. W. M. Mackey was next introduced by the Chairman. He spoke for nearly an hour on the condition of affairs in the State. In the course of his remarks he said that it was no longer good policy to keep the people ignorant of the danger which was threatening them. To-day the Government of South Carolina was discussed in almost every paper in the United States. We had attracted the attention of the whole country, and the time had come when our salvation depended upon a radical change in the management of our affairs. Those who had been ruling the Republican party of this State had brought it into disrepute with the whole nation. During the past six years *our rulers had stolen and wasted more money than would have bought a homestead for every one of the 20,000 voters of this county.* Under the guise of Republicanism a few men had stolen millions, and brought disgrace upon the whole party. From all the bonds that had been fraudulently issued; from all the money that had been stolen or wastefully expended, no benefit whatever had accrued to the people; and yet upon them fell the odium. At the last session of the Legislature more money was appropriated to pay fraudulent claims than was appropriated for education, and so it has been for several years past. This was owing to the corruption and ignorance which prevailed in the Legislature. Men had been elected members of the Legislature who could not read a word of the laws they had passed. The ignorant legislator was just as criminal as the corrupt one. No one should accept a position unless he was capable of filling it, and the man who undertakes to represent the people without the ability to do so commits a crime. Unless a reform was brought about at once, the Republican Party of the United States would repudiate the party in South Carolina. Rather than incur the risk of losing the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in the next Presidential election, they will lend their influence toward turning this State over to the party who are now organizing themselves as Tax-payers. Without a great change, in less than two years from now the Republican Party in this State will be dead. If we want to save it we must at once commence a fight against the band of thieves in our midst. We have got to drive some men out of our party, because they are our worst enemies. In the coming election those who have ruled us for the past six years will make a strenuous fight to keep in power. With the money they have stolen they expect to buy themselves back into office. If those men can keep the power which they have so shamefully abused they will bring utter ruin upon us. Even now there are not less than eight or ten millions of fraudulent claims waiting for the assembling of the next Legislature. Then they expect to reap a rich harvest in the payment of the fraudulent conversion bonds, Blue Ridge scrip, and pay certificates. Two years more of such rule, and South Carolina will become another Georgia. It should be borne in mind that less than four years ago every Southern State was controlled by the Republican Party. To day the Republicans can rely only upon South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee have already passed out of their possession. Louisiana will soon follow. Let us take warning in time. Wherever the Republicans have allowed the opposition to carry any one of the Southern States they have never been able to regain it. Let the Democracy once carry South Carolina, and the Republican party here will be dead forever. It would be well for the people to bear in mind the fact that no party can live long whose supporters are mainly dependent upon politics and politicians for a living. If you want to perpetuate the Republican Party in South Carolina, give the people a State Government that can command the respect of the community, and the confidence of the country—a State Government that can do something for the material interest of the State, and that will bring life and activity into business. He continued in this strain, showing the people that their welfare lay in the increased prosperity of the State and city. He wanted to see them get good wages for their work, and he wanted their labor to be in demand, so that they would not be dependent on politics and politicians for a living. He did not want the Republicans to be in such a condition that whenever they carried an election more than half of their voters wanted a situation on the streets, Police, or some other place."

RAILROAD PASSENGER RATES.

The Railroad Commissioners of Minnesota have agreed upon the maximum rates of passenger fares for the railroads of that State, numbering, with divisions and branches, eighteen in all. The amount which a majority of the roads are allowed to charge is four and a half cents per mile; uncompleted sections on the St. Paul and Pacific and the Northern Pacific are allowed to charge five cents per mile; while the river division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul is cut down to three and a half cents, the lowest of all. In reference to this schedule, the St. Paul *Pioneer*, a Democratic paper, has the following remarks: "This schedule will not take effect until the 1st of August, and perhaps may be change in some respects before that time, or after, as the Commissioners are authorized to change and revise the schedule from time to time and as often as circumstances may require. The provisions of the eighth and ninth sections of the Railroad law, against what is termed 'unjust discrimination in rates,' will work a curious change in the fare between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The law is very stringent, and does not allow a greater amount of compensation per mile from St. Paul to Breckinridge, where the travel is comparatively light, than from St. Paul to Minneapolis, where the travel is heavy, and the railroad can afford, as it does, to charge only twenty-five cents. Under the law the railroad will be compelled, under a no less penalty than $1,000 for the first, and from $2,000 to $10,000 for the second and subsequent offense, followed by a proceeding to vacate its charter, to charge, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, the sum of forty-five cents! This is reform with a vengeance to tens of thousands of people who travel between these points. The act is an absurdity so far as it relates to discriminations in passenger fares between large cities, or through thickly-settled portions of the State, and the remote frontiers, where the amount of travel will scarcely pay for wheel grease. It is not expected, however, that serious conflicts will arise in regard to rates of fare, nor discriminations. The tug of war will come, if it comes at all, in regard to the tariffs for freight, which are in process of adjustment, and will be published during this month. The most glaring defects of the law will soon appear, and the next Legislature will be amply posted concerning them, and can doubtless afford remedies to some extent."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Two of the District Courts in New-Orleans on Friday made decisions adverse to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In one case Judge Cullom, on a petition of habeas corpus, released a person who had been arrested and imprisoned under the law establishing this society, on the ground that there was no law of Louisiana which was applicable to such an act, or prescribed any penalty for cruelty to animals. He therefore released the man arrested under that act. At the same time Judge Hawkins, of the Superior Court, was hearing argument and deliberating on the constitutionality of the act, as it affected civil rights. The case arose upon an attempt by the society to prescribe the number of passengers to be accommodated in a street car, and Judge Hawkins granted a perpetual injunction on the ground that the anti-cruelty philanthropists were intermeddling in a business which did not concern them, and that there were indications of speculative tendencies on their part which ought to be checked and discouraged.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IVANHOE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOUSE DOG—MY FELLOW CLERK —VARIETY—Wm. Marden, Prof. Davis, and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT —By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

We have no doubt that the general public are as tired as we are of HAVEMEYER and all his works. We are obliged to surrender a large part of our space every day to a record of the sayings and doings which this most stupid and obstinate of living men has occasioned. It is dull reading, and we fear it cannot much interest any intelligent being, but we cannot help publishing it. It will be found this morning that MATSELL, editor of the *Police Gazette* and compiler of a "Lexicon" for thieves, has been made President of the Police Commission. It is a great disgrace to the City, and a great injury to the force; the only mitigating feature in the affair is that any other of the present Police Commissioners would have made as bad, if not worse, a President. DISBECKER, the man with an *alias*, is a wretched creature, and his associates are of the same kidney. Nothing can be worse than the present constitution of the Police Commission, and how the evil is to be set right without the interference of the Legislature we fail to see. We wish the Governor would take the whole matter in hand. He alone can disentangle our affairs from their present horrible confusion.

One of the most comical things in the history of the present City muddle is the account given by the Mayor himself of his own proceedings. It will be found in our news columns. Mr. HAVEMEYER declares that when he was elected Mayor he set to work to appoint "Republican Reformers and Democratic Reformers" to office. He refers to MATSELL, Nosey QUINN, and DISBECKER, though which are Republicans and which are Democrats we really cannot say. All that we know is they are not the kind of reformers we should desire to work with. The Mayor went on to say that another Reformer, Mr. BEERS, "came to me the other day, and I gave him $100. He said it was for reform." This is one of the funniest stories we have seen for some time. The Mayor, after appointing all the dirty knaves he can find to important offices, compounds with his own conscience by paying over $100 "for reform." We should not like to say anything severe of Mr. HAVEMEYER, but it really does begin to look as if he were only one gentle remove from an absolute idiot.

The final organization of the Police Board, ridiculous as it is, has at least the merit of giving the members of the force a chance to draw their salaries. The employes of the Department of Parks are still denied any such prospect. By an absurd stretch of authority, the Board of Apportionment not only cut down the appropriation allowed for this economically conducted department to the extent of $120,000 a year, but they also directed that all salaries should be paid out of current expenses, instead of partly out of the proceeds of bonds issued to pay for permanent improvements. The principle is a perfectly good one, provided that the park administration had been organized with reference to it. But in setting up such a rule in opposition to existing laws, the Board of Apportionment simply assumes to be the depositary of the sovereign power of the State, and makes itself ridiculous accordingly. Mr. STEBBINS has addressed three letters to the board asking advice as to how the new rule can be applied consistently with the wants and obligations of his department. These have not even received the ordinary courtesy of discussion, and the pay-rolls of the parks continue unpaid, and several hundreds of hard-working men are put to very considerable inconvenience. Mr. STEBBINS can easily reciprocate this contemptuous treatment of his letters by an equally contemptuous disregard of the rule foisted on to his estimates by the Board of Apportionment. The law is on his side, for the board has as little power to interfere with the method of paying the salaries of his department, established by statute, as it has to repeal the law providing for the erection of the Museum of Natural History, or any of the other works intrusted to the Department of Parks.

Indian disturbances in the North-west seem to be increasing. In the Wind River country the Sioux have been fought by the Shoshones, supported by United States troops. The Sioux lost about fifty in killed and wounded; the attacking party lost only three or four. The reason for this assault was repeated depredations committed on the Shoshones by the Sioux. Of course, the punished tribe will retaliate on white men and Indians when they get an opportunity. There are other serious troubles among the Cheyennes and Brulé-Sioux, but thus far no open war has been begun. Reports of disturbances on the Yellowstone are not definite enough to cause alarm.

The devastation wrought in Minnesota by the grasshoppers is undoubtedly very great, but it hardly warrants the interference of the general Government. Gov. DAVIS has made an application to the Secretary of War, asking that instead of the quota of arms due the State, rations equivalent to their value be issued. It is hardly necessary to add that the Secretary replies that he has no authority to make any such substitution. Nevertheless, the poverty and privation of the people of the region traversed by the grasshopper pest appeal very strongly to the people of the whole country.

California is convulsed over the Temperance question, which there takes the form of license or no license. From the Golden State the fever has spread to the Sandwich Islands. Late dispatches inform us that no more important issue is now before the people. Curiously enough, the local journals report in this connection that several members of the Hawaiian National Assembly have been seen in public in a state of helpless intoxication. We should say that a temperance revival had come none too soon.

MACMAHON AND THE ASSEMBLY.

The march of events in France has been so rapid of late that the ordinary reader is apt to imagine that political principles have been entirely lost sight of, and that the contests in the Assembly have resolved themselves into a series of mere faction-fights. This is only partially true. Beneath all the temporary alliances of essentially hostile parties, beneath the warfare of personal grudges and the sullenness of disappointed ambitions, certain fixed lines of policy are becoming slowly established. The conviction has taken fast hold of the political mind of France that the coming struggle for supremacy lies between the Empire and the Republic. The most bigoted Legitimists do not so far misapprehend the sentiment of the country as to imagine that HENRI V. can be restored on the same terms as were conceded to, or rather extorted by LOUIS XVIII. Yet the Comte DE CHAMBORD'S most recent manifesto distinctly claims the same right of royal absolutism, thinly veiled under constitutional forms, that came to an end forever with the revolution of July, 1830. The appointive second Chamber, and the hereditary monarch who governs, as well as rules, is more than the people would stand. With the white flag superadded, it is more than the army would stand. As Marshal MACMAHON declared during the celebrated Fusion negotiations: "If the white flag were raised against the tricolor, if the tricolor waved from one window and the white flag from the other, the chassepôts would go off of themselves, and I could neither answer for order in the streets nor discipline in the army."

With the effacement of the legitimate Monarchy as a live political issue, the cause of the Orleanists also suffers temporary eclipse. At a considerable sacrifice both of prestige and self-respect, the Orleans Princes tendered their homage to the elder Bourbon, and yielded absolute precedence to his rights to the succession. When, in the natural course of events, the Comte DE PARIS succeeds to the barren dignity of head of the royal house, legitimism may be able to bid for the suffrages of Frenchmen, coupled with all the guarantees of constitutional monarchy. Till then, the Orleanists can only serve their party by keeping the question of the permanent form of Government a perfectly open one, by maintaining, in fact, the provisional in politics. The personal Septennate affords just the indefinite kind of compromise required for such a purpose, and the men of the Right Centre have accordingly voted steadily in favor of the organization of the powers of the Marshal during the limited term appointed for him by the Assembly. But, unfortunately, their Legitimist allies of the Right object even to this amount of fixity of tenure. They have, moreover, a grudge against the Marshal for his determined opposition to the white flag, and for his summary repression of Royalist intrigues, and they reproach the Right Centre with defeating the possibility of a restoration by stickling for the sanctity of constitutional guarantees. Thus the Monarchical parties, which, united, form a considerable majority of the present Assembly, are at present pulling different ways, and from their diversity of purpose result the perplexing changes of the majority which have been recorded for some time past.

In the hopeless inability of the Royalists to accomplish anything with their conscientious, though impracticable, candidate, and with the perpetual uncertainty that threatens the organization of a Republic, either for seven years or for all time, the country has begun to look to the Bonapartists for relief. The dread of the establishment of the Third Empire has had a curious effect upon the majority in the Assembly. It brought about the surprising vote which sent to the Committee of Thirty M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S resolution in favor of a Conservative Republic, stamped with the approval of a majority of votes. It has converted men like the mover of that resolution and the Comte DE MONTALIVET, MM. LEON SAY, LABOULAYE, and others, from being ardent supporters of constitutional monarchy into defenders of the Republic as "the only possible liberal Government." It has also had the strange result of making the Left waver in their demand for a dissolution, as is apparent in the large majority by which M. RAOUL DUVAL'S motion was defeated yesterday. The present Cabinet is suspected of Bonapartist tendencies, and all but the little band of Imperialists begin to shrink from the alternative of appealing to the country with M. DE FOURTOU sitting in the Ministry of the Interior and pulling the electoral strings of hundreds of Communes.

Yet, it is obvious enough that dissolution must come, even in the Assembly's own despite. A representative body whose fractions have only cohesion enough to defeat all affirmative action, and lack the strength to do anything more, has clearly outlived all possibility of usefulness. Marshal MACMAHON'S message to the Assembly, yesterday, firmly insists upon the obligation of following up the law of November last, on which the Septennate is founded, by the legislation necessary to complete it. He intimates that his seven years' Presidency is a bargain from which he can "in no case be permitted to withdraw," which in another way of saying that the Assembly cannot, if it would, revoke the powers with which it has intrusted him. The Marshal, in fact, maintains that in electing him President, the Assembly deliberately relinquished one essential attribute of its sovereignty, by making his tenure of office the one thing in French politics not subject to change. Holding such ground, it is but natural that the Marshal should assume somewhat of an air of command in referring to the constitutional projects on which he "believes it essential to insist." If, as seems exceedingly probable, this message should only confirm the irreconcilable hostility of the Right, and fail to elicit such constitutional projects as the majority of the Left will accept, a return of the existing deadlock in legislation is only a question of the time needed to prepare the Constitutional Committee's report. In these circumstances, there will be but a step from the doctrines of the message to the exercise of the power of dissolution. In that case the new elections will be held in the name of Marshal MACMAHON, President of the French Republic, which will thus be organized for seven years by the force of circumstances, and will thus obtain a very hopeful prospect of a much longer lease of existence.

THE OFFENSIVE CLASSES.

We have heard a long time of the dangerous classes, and, indeed, they are a most difficult element in the social and political problem. But they are more perplexing in Europe than in America, where they give us comparatively little trouble, and where, if we can do nothing else with them, we can make them Mayors and Police Commissioners. There is, however, an offensive class of which enough is heard in private, but which is too little noticed in the way of public complaint, authority, or restraint, and which, being allowed to have its own way, is consequently growing more and more offensive year by year. We mean the insulting class—those whose pleasure it is, upon occasion of the least failure in meeting their expectations, or, in fact, without such occasion, to make themselves as offensive as possible, and to wreak their disappointment upon the delinquent in jeers, and scoffs and sneers, if not in billingsgate and downright profanity. The number of these persons—generally men, but we are sorry to say including not a few women—is very great, and is increasing, and the aggregate amount of annoyance which they are able to inflict in the course of a day is a sensible diminution of the aggregate amount of happiness. The spirit which prompts their conduct is mean and cowardly. They commit no assault; they do not slander; they do not threaten. They are generally entirely without the reach of the law; and thus they feel that they may "take it out" of their victims with impunity. And of this they are the surer, since the victims are generally ladies, or if of the stronger sex, men of quiet and reserved habits of life, who will bear much, and even submit to an imposition, rather than attract attention to themselves in the street or other public place.

A correspondent of THE TIMES yesterday called attention to the performance of one of these fellows. Because he (our correspondent) did not get into the transfer coach into which he put a lady, the driver turned upon him, and, with that look and tone which we all know so well, called after him: "Going to ride up in the horse cars?" Now it must certainly be admitted that that sneer did no appreciable harm to the gentleman against whom it was directed. It neither broke his bones nor picked his pocket; and, unless he is a much weaker brother than we are inclined to believe that he is, it did not lower him very much in his own estimation, even for the moment. It was not a speech that could be made the subject of complaint at a police station, for it was not threatening, or even in any way abusive. But for these reasons to have passed it by, as such speeches are passed by every day by the thousand, unnoticed, would have been weak and wrong—weak as we are every day, thousands of us; wrong as we are every day, thousands of us. For such insolence is a public injury, and one which every citizen should do his best to prevent. Our correspondent was not going to "ride up;" his business or his inclination called him elsewhere. But suppose he had been going to the station, and had chosen to save the difference between five cents and twenty-five or fifty, by taking the horse cars, it is a matter of some public interest and importance that he should be allowed to do so without being thereby subjected to insulting jeers in a public place—and, indeed, without any remark whatever. The driver's business in this case was to see that his passengers were well accommodated, and to take them safely and promptly to the station; and whether any of their friends were going with them was a matter with which he had no concern. His very first question was impertinent. And it was not only meant to be impertinent, but coercing. Many women, and even some shy men, or men afflicted with false shame, would be driven by the fear of such public jeering to spend money that they did not wish to spend. These fellows know that, and therefore it is that they "try it on" whenever they think it safe and politic to do so.

Now, this conduct is a very appreciable public nuisance, and it is one which can be abated only by taking some trouble about it. Our correspondent did a good thing when he immediately addressed a complaint, not anonymously or to a newspaper, but under his own signature and to the employers of the man by whom he was insulted. And then he did a good thing by sending the particulars of the case to THE TIMES. The public owe him thanks for what he has done; and, moreover, they owe it, each man to himself, and all to each other, to follow his example. The result was encouraging, as we have known it to be in other cases: the employers thanked him for making a "polite" complaint, and will make an example of the man. We insist upon this case, as we have before insisted upon like cases, because our supineness and indifference in such matters is a characteristic trait of public feeling, and is one that works injury by placing us at the mercy of the bold, the insolent, and the shameless, and makes that offensive class more numerous with us year by year and more aggressive.

HATS.

Every year brings an increased variety of hats. This is particularly true in Summer. A traveler, for instance, sees in almost every railroad car he enters nearly as many different styles of masculine head-gear, (for we do not here speak of that of the other sex,) as there are heads to be covered by them. If two individuals are seen with hats exactly alike, the presumption is that they are twin brothers, or that, at the very least, they have purchased the articles in question at the same store on the same day.

There is, to the true friend of human rights, something eminently delightful in contemplating the modern freedom in regard to hats. It is one of the prominent indications of the progress of the age. A wonderful revolution has taken place in this matter within a quarter of a century. To a man forty-five or fifty years old, the change, when he reflects upon it, appears utterly astonishing. Well does every such individual remember the tyranny to which, on emerging from his boyhood, he was obliged to submit in respect to what he should wear on his head. A gentleman, who had any regard whatever for his personal appearance, would have been almost as willing to appear in the street without shoes or stockings as with his cranium surmounted by a covering that was not in the most minute accordance with the regulation standard. Arbitrary as fashion was in those days, it was in nothing more so than in hats. Many men who rebelled against its decrees in everything else, did not dare to refuse compliance in reference to what they wore upon their heads. What a change has now been brought about! The most significant device which the opponents of fashion's despotic rule could depict upon their banners would be a representation of as many of the present varieties of hats as could possibly be portrayed on any banner of reasonable dimensions.

But although there is such a beautiful degree of freedom as to what kind of a hat may be worn, this liberty does not extend to going without any at all. For a man to be seen at a distance from home on a public highway, without his hat, is usually considered scarcely less positive proof that he has been freely partaking of alcoholic beverage, than to be seen holding on by a lamp-post. But this necessity for a hat, imperative as it is in modern times, did not exist under the customs of ancient civilization. The old Romans appear to have worn, on ordinary occasions, no hats at all. How they got along without them is a mystery to us at the present day. The suns of Italy are sometimes pretty hot now, and undoubtedly were so then. One thing is very certain. The effect produced by the direct solar rays shining upon the uncovered head could not have been considered so dangerous and fatal as it is popularly regarded in these days.

We have spoken of the variety of hats in existence at the present time. If any one, however, should be inclined to suppose that this comprises every imaginable form of them, he would speedily be undeceived by a reference to any work containing engravings representing the costumes of different periods of modern history. To an individual who desired fully to test the degree of liberty now allowed in the style of head covering, we would recommend such a book as, for instance, CRAIK and MACFARLANE'S *Pictorial History of England*. At the same time, we must say that there are some of the hats represented in that book upon which we hope the experiment will, if tried at all, be ventured on very cautiously. Excessive enthusiasm in the advocacy of freedom has often undone the work of years. Even very recently, the friends of progress were for a time greatly pained and discouraged at witnessing the reaction which had been produced by the slouched hats that were for a while in vogue. Sad forebodings were for a considerable period felt that the stove-pipe would again become imperative and universal. The excesses of the French revolution resulted, eventually, in the reinstatement of the Bourbons. Let those by whom an era of freedom in hats has been inaugurated take warning. Let them modify their courage by caution, and their zeal by discretion; and their success cannot fail to be as permanent in the future as it has been glorious in the past.

THE PLEASURES OF COMPARISON.

Comparisons, as good Dr. DONNE truly tells us, are odious, but it is never safe to decide to which side the odium properly attaches. A gentleman, unknown to literary fame, once approached the dramatist SCRIBE with the suggestion that they should write a play in common. The proposition was respectfully declined. "Whoever heard," said SCRIBE, with more vivacity than politeness, "of a horse and an ass being yoked together?" "What right, M. SCRIBE," was the decisive response, "have you to compare me to a horse?" Our own beloved statesman of Essex was once even worse entreated in the house of his friends. It is well known that, in the course of a long and checkered career, Gen. BUTLER has been the subject of many comparisons, for the most part far from flattering. These he has generally borne with the equanimity of the philosopher who feels the calm and blessed assurance that in the matter of abuse he can give as much as he gets. Once, however, his eulogists went a little further than even he could bear with patience, and he went for consolation to a sympathizing friend. "What do you think?" said the wounded statesman, with the appropriate adjective—it was after the Charleston Convention—"they are comparing me to Judas Iscariot. But," he added, summoning philosophy to his aid, "I don't mind, they can't hurt me." "Yes, yes," was the cheerful comment of the sympathizer, "that's all very well for you, but just fancy Judas' feelings."

The Count DE SAINTE CROIX is not exactly a statesman, or even a Gen. BUTLER, but he has lately suffered in almost an identical fashion, by having a not very complimentary comparison made to turn and still further rend him. This chivalrous but somewhat ridiculous person, it will be remembered, lately distinguished himself by pummeling M. GAMBETTA at the station of Saint-Lazare. For this gallant exploit he was tried in the Police Court, fined, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The magistrate, in passing sentence, informed him, moreover, that he had conducted himself "like a coachman." This probably seemed to the Count and his friends rather severe. But to the coachmen it seemed even worse, and in a letter addressed to the Judge by one of their number, they gravely protest against the insult of being put on a level with the pugilistic Count. They submit, with some reason, "that their profession does not necessarily imply the ill-bred and brutal habits so properly censured by the court, and they feel themselves deeply humiliated at being compared to Bonapartist mercenaries." Nothing, they protest, "could hurt their feelings more," (except, perhaps, we may be permitted to understand, the refusal of a *pour boire*,) "than being placed on the same footing as the *bravi* of imperialism;" and they add, with a simple pride which is really touching, and which their customers doubtless will fully appreciate, "their conviction that it was very far from the intention of the court to lower a numerous and *interesting* class of citizens to such a degrading level."

We sympathize thoroughly with these honest cabmen, and we trust that the next time the Judge has to sentence any of the "*bravi* of imperialism," he may find some fitter analogy to express his indignation. Otherwise, he had better make up his mind to walk for the remainder of his Parisian existence. As between the Count and the cabman, the injury certainly seems to be on the side of the latter. It is another case for condoling with Judas.

VEGETABLES.

About this time last year the housekeepers of New-York had had more than enough evidence to convince them that the supply of vegetables brought to market from New-Jersey and Long Island would be neither cheap nor abundant. The contributions from Virginia and other Southern States had been continued long beyond the day when, under ordinary circumstances, they should cease to be profitable for shippers. The New-Jersey truck farmers had bent all their energies to the task of making a small crop pay expenses, and they succeeded. Then came the turn of the Long Island farmers. The continued drouth had a very depressing effect upon them at first, but they soon took courage when they found that one cabbage brought as much as two, and that the value of a barrel of potatoes had been increased in almost similar proportion. The result was that they came out at the end of the season with respectable additions to their bank accounts. Furthermore, the weather proved propitious for extra crops, which were all clear gain. It was the housekeepers who were the real losers by the drouth. They were compelled either to stint their tables or pay three and four times more for fresh vegetables than they had been paying in previous years.

The very poor housekeepers were forced to be content with the purchase of an occasional cabbage for the Sunday dinner. This year the circumstances happily have been entirely different. The season, it is true, was backward, but after the seeds and plants were put into the ground, soft rains and genial sunshine acted like magic. It seemed as if in one week the fields had changed from red and brown to green. In May, New-Jersey followed Virginia and North Carolina in sending in a splendid assortment of garden produce. The Long Island men then brought up the rear guard, and they have now almost the entire control of the markets. Their familiar long, capacious wagons are met at night crossing the East River ferries to compete for favorable places along Greenwich and Washington streets, in order to be ready for the first run of early-morning buyers from the hotels, large boarding-houses, and the hundreds of grocery stores throughout the City. The increase of this traffic on the ferry-boats within the past week or ten days has had a very sensible effect upon the prices of nearly all descriptions of vegetables. Already the supply may be said to be abundant. The lettuce from the Long Island beds is so much fresher, plumper, and wholesomer than that which has been supplied to our tables for months past, that the change may be reckoned among the compensations for a higher temperature. The tomatoes from the South are about the only vegetables imported that still linger in the markets, and considering what they have to undergo in the passage and in subsequent handling, they cannot too soon, for health's sake, disappear altogether. Those who wonder at the tastelessness of the tomato just at this time are, doubtless, not aware of the fact that it is pulled from the vine in the green state, packed in crates for shipping, and that the ripening process goes on in transit or after arrival in this City.

But to return to the vegetables that are at present so abundant on Long Island. Peas are more than fifty cents a bag cheaper at wholesale than last year. Potatoes are two and three dollars cheaper per barrel. Lettuce two dollars per hundred cheaper, and cabbage fifty and seventy-five cents per dozen cheaper. All other kinds of vegetables show a similar decrease in market value, and the prospect is that within the next few weeks prices will go down a good deal lower, for the farmers have in point of fact only just begun to test the popular desire for fresh vegetables. New potatoes from Long Island are but a week old in the market. Two weeks hence they will be plentiful.

All things considered, the growing season has been a most favorable one. To the rich a scarcity of vegetables is not a matter of very great consequence, for they will have them at whatever cost; but with the poor in cities it is entirely different. Once above a certain price, and they are as effectually placed beyond reach as if they were so much gold and diamonds. Thus considered, the blessings of a bountiful season at once become manifest.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

The farmers of Minnesota, it now appears, have been suffering from the ravages of the grasshoppers as badly as the farmers of Iowa. It was hoped that they would escape the affliction this year, and recover, in some degree, the losses of last year. But the work of destruction has extended through several counties. It is said that a district of country on the extreme south-western frontier, one hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, has been cleared of every vestige of vegetation—"swept as clear as prairie fires sweep the Autumnal grass." A month ago a slight amount of consolation was derived from an opinion that as soon as the grasshoppers succeeded in gaining the use of their wings, they would rise with the wind and travel thousands of miles away from Iowa and Minnesota. The day of their departure was looked for most eagerly. At last they began to move "in vast swarms, which overspread the heavens and darkened the sun like a snow-cloud;" but instead of riding upon the winds to far-off lands, they presently descended upon new pastures, and began to devour the crops with renewed vigor. A writer in the St. Paul *Press* says that one irregular column covered a space of more than seventy-five miles in width. Thus devouring their way along, it will be a wonder, indeed, if they do not spread desolation through the entire State. Afflictions fall too often upon those who are least able to bear them. In Iowa the great majority of those whose lands have been made a barren waste are settlers with large families and light purses. The seed from which they expected to realize so much was purchased for them with the proceeds of public subscription. The food and fuel which enabled them to pass through the Winter were procured in a similar manner, and now, after all their hopes and anticipations of prosperity, it is very disheartening that they should be obliged to fall back once more upon the contributions of the charitable.

It is all the worse considering that many, perhaps hundreds, of these settlers a few years ago had comfortable homes in other countries. The land of promise to them has, indeed, been a land of sorrow. The case of the Minnesota settlers is almost precisely the same. Last year they, too, lost their crops through the grasshoppers, and they, too, were supplied with seed to try again. Thus far these settlers, like those of Iowa, have been the greatest sufferers because of the plague. They have nothing left, and unless the hand of charity be soon extended there is no knowing to what lengths despair may drive them. Private charity is said to have been already overburdened by the appeals for aid, and as there is no public fund at the disposal of the Governor of Minnesota, it has been suggested that it would be well to call a meeting of the Legislature and have a law passed to cover the emergency. Pending the consideration of the matter by the Governor, the telegraph informs us that the Commissioners of Ramsey County have made an appropriation of $5,000 for the temporary relief of the sufferers. What has been done in a similar direction in Iowa we are not fully informed, but there is ground for the belief that the unfortunate farmers of the State will be permitted to want for the common necessities of life.

If there was a reasonably encouraging prospect that the grasshopper plague would end with the present year, the poor settlers of Iowa and Minnesota might be able to drag through the Fall and Winter, and have enough life left to begin agricultural operations in the Spring; but the worst of it is that there is no such prospect held out to them. It was from the millions of eggs left "in the track of the desolation wrought" last year that the "clouds" of grasshoppers came. Ten eggs may be deposited now for the one deposited in 1873. The settlers will certainly make a calculation of this kind, and if they do not receive assurances to the contrary, upon which they can rely, we shall confess ourselves greatly mistaken if Iowa and Minnesota do not lose thousands of inhabitants next Spring. A continuation of afflictions like those they have been compelled to endure for two years in succession would be too much for human nature. The entomologists, in the mean time, may be able to find a way to destroy the eggs of the grasshopper in the ground without the expenditure of much money. If they should, the situation will of course be entirely changed, and emigration will begin to flow again in the direction of those rich and fertile lands that are at present as barren as a desert.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM F. GILLEY.

William F. Gilley, Deputy Register of this County, died yesterday morning. The deceased was Assistant Deputy under McCool, Halpine, and Gen. Sigel. Mr. Gilley had been attached to the Register's office in various capacities, and was a great favorite with the Bar of New-York, who prized his industry and his many good qualities. He was born in Marblehead, Mass., in 1816, and previous to his entering into public life was a well-known dry-goods merchant.

GEN. ROBERT COWDIN.

Gen. Robert Cowdin, a well-known citizen of Boston, and prominently identified with the volunteer militia, died there on Wednesday night. Gen. Cowdin commanded the First Massachusetts Regiment at the battle of Bull Run, and was in several other engagements of the war.

GEN. FREDERICK MYERS.

Gen. Frederick Myers, Chief Quartermaster of the District of New-Mexico, died at Santa Fé on Tuesday evening. He was a native of Connecticut, and graduated at West Point in 1846. He served in the Mexican war during 1846, 1847, and 1848, and on frontier duty from 1848 to 1850. He acted as Quartermaster of the Fifth Infantry from January, 1855, to May, 1856, on recruiting service. He served during the rebellion in organizing Ohio Volunteers, and as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Rappahannock, of the Third Army Corps in the Virginia Peninsular campaign of July and August, 1862; of the First Army Corps in the Maryland campaign of September, 1862; and as Deputy Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac on the march to Falmouth, and in the Rappahannock campaign September, 1862, to April, 1863. He also served as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the North-west from April 1, 1863, to Feb. 1, 1865; of the Military Division of the Missouri from February to August, 1865; and of the Department of Missouri from August to October, 1865. His subsequent duties until his appointment in New-Mexico included a tour of inspection of the military posts of the Missouri, and a special assignment in Chicago.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES WANTED—DRUNKEN LEGISLATORS—A ROYAL PALACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steam-ship Tartar brings Honolula dates to June 27. The Legislative Assembly had voted $50,000 for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of laborers. The King advises the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Petitions for such a treaty had been presented to the Assembly, with the King's indorsement. The Assembly voted $15,000 for the erection of a palace for the King. He had asked for $50,000 for that purpose. A correspondent of the Honolula *Gazette* calls attention to the melancholy fact that several members of the National Assembly had been seen in public helplessly intoxicated. The local option question, it was said, would be the most important subject engaging the attention of the people and Legislature for months to come.

RAILWAY NEWS.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT KEEP, OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, TO GOV. CARPENTER, OF IOWA.

Following is the full text of the letter addressed by the President of the Chicago and North-western Railway to Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa:

CHICAGO, July 6, 1874.

His Excellency Hon. C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR: The classification of the railroads operated by this company, made by the Executive Council of Iowa, was received on Friday night. It appears that all the roads operated by this company, whatever their earnings, have been placed in class "A," and subjected to the lowest rates of freight and fare specified in the act. There are four roads in Iowa operated by this company:

The Stanwood and Tipton Railway, which is only eight and a half miles long, the total receipts of which have never paid the operating expenses and the cost of maintaining the road since its construction, without paying any interest upon the bonds given for its construction, or dividends to its stockholders.

The Iowa Midland Railway, the total earnings of which road were insufficient to pay its operating expenses and the cost of maintaining the road, with the taxes upon it, within the sum of $19,054, which was the net loss to this company by the operation of this road for the year 1873.

The Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railway is leased to this company, and a percentage of the gross earnings is paid to the lessors as rent. The operation of this road under the most careful management for the year 1873 has resulted in the net loss to this company of $24,949 63; the cost of operating the road and of keeping the same in repair, the rent paid to the lessors, and the taxes having exceeded the gross amount of the earnings of the road during the year by this amount.

The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railway is also operated by this company under a lease, and has been operated by this company at an actual loss for the year 1873 of $284,869 92.

This company respectfully protests that the act under which this classification is made, by which the Iowa Midland Railway, which is operated at a loss, and has never paid a dollar to its stockholders, is required to be operated for less compensation by thirty per cent. than railways whose receipts are very much greater than the receipts of this road, is a violation of the Constitution of Iowa, and not binding upon this company. The rates fixed in the act of March 23, 1874, are from thirty to forty per cent. less than the rates which have been charged by this company for the year 1873, and under which the results above specified have been obtained. This company respectfully insists that the Legislature of Iowa had no constitutional power to pass an act requiring this company to operate its roads and the roads leased by it at so great an absolute loss, thus virtually confiscating its property; and believing that the people of Iowa would not perpetrate an act of injustice ruinous to this company and damaging in its results to themselves, if they understood and believed the facts as above stated, it is the intention of this company for the present to operate its roads upon the rates fixed in the law for such length of time as will demonstrate the absolute injustice of these rates; and in order that its rights may be preserved, it protests that none of the terms nor provisions of said act are accepted by this company, nor is this company bound by said act, because the same has no constitutional validity. In regard to the roads leased by this company, it will not attempt in any manner to affect the rights of the lessors of said roads by its action, or to bind said lessors by anything it may do in the premises, leaving the said Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railway Company and the said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railway Company to determine wholly for themselves what action, if any, they may deem it proper to take to protect their interests injuriously affected by said act. Very respectfully,

ALBERT KEEP, President.

INTERNATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

The services of the Methodist International Camp-meeting at Round Lake, Saratoga County, opened on Wednesday evening. Bishop Edmund S. Janes conducted them, and preached the opening sermon, taking his text from First Corinthians, I., 30: "But of Him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom and righteousness, and sanctification and redemption." He said that the adaptedness of Christianity to the necessities of mankind is a strong proof of its supernatural origin, and evidence of its divine character; and he illustrated it as follows: An individual is taken suddenly and violently ill in the street. He groans and writhes in agony. Persons are attracted to his relief; but all is in vain. A stranger passing observes the character, sees the sufferer, and from his case takes a specific medicine, and very soon the patient is rescued. All cry out, "He is a doctor," for he has demonstrated his professional character. Our primal father was tempted, and yielded to the seduction. The poison of sin spread through his whole frame. Our race, descending from such a diseased and dying parentage, is a diseased and dying race. Can any one offer relief? It must be one who can comprehend the cause and extent of the malady, and satisfy the claims of an offended government. Can man do it? Can he provide transformation of character? Nay, the wisest and best in ancient and modern times have tried and failed. Confucius and Socrates and Theodore Parker were not even respectable empirics in the work. The only scheme adequate must come from God, because it can come from no one else. He alone can conceive and execute the scheme, and he has provided one which is comprehensively stated in the text. God is its author, Jesus Christ its medium or agent, and wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption its benefits.

The meeting concluded with prayer by Rev. A. C. Rose, of Stillwater, and by Rev. Mr. Belknap. Among the arrivals thus far are Bishop Kavenaugh, of Kentucky; Rev. T. B. Sargent, of Maryland; Rev. Dr. Burns, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Green, of Canada; Rev. Dr. Cummings, Ex-President of Wesleyan University.

ECCENTRIC PERSONS IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

There seems by the Police Court reports, says a London paper, to be a rather unusual number of lunatics or eccentric persons in London at the present time. At Marlborough Street Police Court a young man was charged with eccentricity so unaccountable that the Police themselves were appalled at his behavior. Suddenly making his appearance at Vine Street Police Station he complained that some one had given him hydraulic acid, and immediately after making his complaint stood on his head; then regaining his natural position, expressed a desire to be cut open and examined. This request not being complied with at once, the singular young man once more inverted himself, and again stood on his head before the awe-stricken constables. He does not appear to have infringed the provisions of any act of Parliament, for legislation has not yet gone so far as to forbid persons to stand on their heads, but he was remanded for further inquiry to be made respecting him, and possibly the result of these inquiries may satisfactorily explain his peculiar behavior. In the meantime a rather more serious case of eccentricity came before the magistrate at Bow-street Police Court recently, when "a tall, strongly-built man" was charged with carrying loaded fire-arms to the common danger of the public. This gentleman was seen standing on Westminster Bridge with a Colt's four-barrel revolving rifle in his hands—all barrels loaded—and his pockets full of cartridges, his explanation being that he had come from Chester, and that as Londoners annoyed him very much he had bought the gun for £10 "to keep them off." He, too, was remanded, and it will possibly be discovered that he is insane; but it cannot be denied that Londoners are sometimes very annoying, and a weapon less formidable, perhaps, than a revolving rifle, but effectual to keep off bores, is one of the chief requirements of the day.

DEFEAT OF THE PHILADELPHIA RING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 9.—At a special meeting of the Common Council held to-day, an effort was made to pass the Walnut street Bridge Loan bill, but it signally failed, a motion to resume the consideration of the same being voted down, yeas 28, nays 29. The South Eleventh Street Market question was also voted down. Both of

THE TURF.

THE THIRD DAY'S SPORT AT MONMOUTH PARK.

A FINE DAY AND EXCELLENT SPORT—B. F. CARVER, REGARDLESS, TOM. BOWLING, AND LIMESTONE THE WINNERS.

The third day's racing of the Monmouth Park Association attracted a large number of spectators. The weather was very sultry, but the popularity of the sport was sufficient to overcome even that great obstacle. The 9:40 boat took down a very large crowd, and an extra boat was run for the accommodation of those who were late. There were many who expected to go on the 10:40 boat, not being aware of the fact that this was an extra steamer chartered to relieve the regular boats on the two first days of the meeting only. The company, however, provided for the delinquents, and a special train was made up at Sandy Hook, which arrived in time for the races. To avoid further misunderstanding the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company announce that on Saturday, 11th inst., and during the balance of the race days a steamer will leave the pier at foot of Twenty-fourth street at 9:20 A. M., connecting at Pier No. 8 with 9:40 boat, and on the return trip the boat, after touching at Pier No. 8, will go on to Twenty-fourth street. The fare has been reduced to $2 for the round trip, which includes entrance to the course. Of the races yesterday it may be said that they were of a most satisfactory character. The backers of the favorites were, as usual this season, badly bitten, especially in the second race, the Monmouth Oaks, which was won by Mr. Morris' filly Regardless, after a pretty struggle. Some little excitement was occasioned by the narrow escape of Tom Bowling of being beaten in the Mansion House Stakes. Swim, his jockey, had been pulling the horse all the way round, and within a few yards of the goal Whisper stole a march on him before Swim was aware of it. Tom rallied just in time, however, and won the race by half a length only. The details of the day's sport are given below.

THE SELLING RACE.

The first race on the programme was a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which closed with the following eight entries, viz.: M. A. Littell's br. g. Wizard, M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Visigoth, R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, August Belmont's b. f. Theodora, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, and B. Van Nostrand's b. h. Conductor. It was generally conceded to be a good betting race, and consequently the speculation was very animated. The quotations were as follows:

B. F. Carver	$100	$105	$185
Quits	100	90	130
Kadi	100	100	100
Theodora	100	85	175
Wizard	60	50	55
Conductor, Utica, Visigoth }	100	65	105
Total	$560	$495	$750

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were sent down to the three-quarter pole, and were soon in line. At the tap of the drum they shot away well together, with Kadi in the lead and Quits second. When they reached the furlong pole Quits had gone to the front and led the lot (who were now in a bunch) half a length. As they came past the stand, Quits was but a neck in front of Wizard, with Kadi and the others close on him, Utica bringing up the rear two lengths behind. As they went round the turn Quits began to cut out the work and led a length, Kadi and Wizard being head and head, struggling for the second place; the others still being pretty well bunched. As they ran round toward the quarter-pole, Quits forced the running still more and passed that point two lengths in advance of Kadi, who was half a length in front of Wizard, he being two lengths before Carver; the others in a ruck behind. Thus they began the journey down the back-stretch, but a little further on Carver was allowed his head and he speedily passed Wizard, who began to weaken considerably. Carver now closed upon Kadi, and at the half-mile pole had his nose at the latter's tail. Quits, in the meantime, kept at steady work and was still leading two lengths. As they came round the lower turn Carver gradually crept upon Kadi, and finally took the second place from him by half a length, while the pair shortened the gap between them and Quits perceptibly. As they neared the three-quarter pole, Carver shook off Kadi, and amid the rejoicings of Carver's backers the latter closed rapidly on Quits. When they reached the three-quarter pole there was a length of difference between the three, but as they turned into the homestretch Quits began to give way, and Carver was soon at her head, and Kadi made his final effort. After a short struggle Carver had his competitors beaten, for he led Quits two lengths at the furlong-pole, and Kadi was at the latter's saddle-girth. From this point home Carver widened the distance between him and his competitors, and won the race by four lengths, easily in 2:13½. Kadi then passed Quits, and gained the second place by a length. Utica was four to six lengths behind, Visigoth fifth, Conductor sixth, Theodore seventh, and Wizard eighth. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Selling race for all ages; purse $400; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered, to be sold for $750; allowed five pounds; for $500, ten pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse; one and a quarter miles.

John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 98 pounds. 1
M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katonah, 100 pounds. 2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 98 pounds. 3
R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, 103 pounds. 4
John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Visigoth, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Vandal's, 87 pounds. 5
B. Van Nostrand's b. h. Conductor, aged, by Australian, out of Nettie Viley, 104 pounds. 6
A. Belmont's b. f. Theodora, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, 77 pounds. 7
M. A. Littell's br. g. Wizard, 4 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, 95 pounds. 8
Time—2:13½.

After the race the winner was sold at auction, according to the conditions of the race, and was bought in by Mr. Coffee for $815, thus paying more than double the amount of the purse, while Mr. Sanford received $315 for running second.

THE MONMOUTH OAKS.

The next event on the card was the Monmouth Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a half, which had closed with thirty-six nominations. Seven of them were marked as starters, but only six faced the starter when called upon. These were F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure and b. f. Bannerette, August Belmont's ch. f. Countess, John Coffee's b. f. Ida Wells, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Christine. The Cottrill pair were the idols of the posted divisions, who thought they had the easiest race of the meeting to win. So certain of the race were they that the money poured into the pool-box in unlimited quantities. Bonaventure had won the Ladies' Stakes with such consummate ease, like her stakes in the South, and was known to be so fast, that those entered against her were not considered as having a ghost of a chance; but racing is "mighty uncertain," and so the knowing ones discovered to their cost. Their sufferings may readily be imagined by the following quotations:

Bonaventure, Bannerette }	$1,000	$1,200	$1,400
Countess	400	400	450
Ida Wells	225	165	200
Regardless	145	320	195
Christine	100	80	100
Total	$1,870	$2,165	$2,345

THE RACE.

The distance of the race being a mile and a half, they were mustered at the half-mile pole, and were soon sent on their journey. At the tap of the drum, Bannerette jumped off in the lead to make the running for her stable companion. Countess was second, Ida Wells third, Regardless fourth, Bonaventure fifth, and Christine sixth. As they came round the lower turn, Bonaventure ran into the second place, and thus the Cottrill representatives had the pace to themselves. When they passed the judges' stand, completing the first half mile, Bannerette was leading two lengths, Bonaventure second, the same distance in front of Ida Wells, followed by Countess fourth, Regardless fifth, and Christine in the rear. As they went round the turn Christine passed Regardless and Countess in succession, and assumed the fourth place. There was little change at the quarter-pole, but going along the backstretch Regardless began to make play, and rushed up to the head of Countess, and the pair went by Christine, who was again in the rear. Both Countess and Regardless went up to the head of Ida Wells, and when they passed the half-mile pole they were together as "thick as blackberries." Bannerette, however, was still leading two lengths, and Bonaventure in the second place a length in front of the three above mentioned. Christine was struggling in the rear. Coming round the lower turn the race began in earnest. Regardless ran out from the rear and challenged the leaders. Under the pressure Bonaventure took up the running and went to the front at the three-quarter pole, while Regardless had got to the head of Bannerette. The race was between these three up to the furlong pole, where Bannerette fell back, and Regardless collared Bonaventure. The excitement was now intense, as there was a possibility of the great favorite being beaten. The pair ran some distance head and head, and finally Regardless rushed to the front, and a loud shout was sent upon the air as Bonaventure gave it up and Regardless opened a gap. She came up strongly and beat Bonaventure out by two lengths, the same distance dividing the latter from Bannerette, Countess fourth, Christine fifth, Ida Wells sixth. The time was 2:45. Below is the summary:

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Monmouth Oaks Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1871; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a half; closed with thirty-six nominations; value to winner, $2,500.

F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity. 1
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West, out of Maggie G. 2
Geo. H. Rice & Co.'s (W. Cottrill's) b. f. Bannerette, by Lexington, out of Banner. 3
A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington. 4
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Christine, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse. 5
John Coffee's b. f. Ida Wells, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter. 6
Time—2:45.

THE MANSION HOUSE STAKES.

The third event of the day was the Mansion House Stakes for four-year olds, two miles and a half, which had closed with twenty-one nominations. Three of them came to the post, viz.: H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, Babcock & Ransom's b. c. Ransom, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper. Of course there was no betting on the result, as Tom Bowling was given the race beforehand. There was a much better finish than was anticipated, and Tom nearly became a victim of circumstances.

THE RACE.

They were started from the half-mile pole with Ransom first, four lengths in front of Whisper, who was a length before Tom Bowling. The latter with a few leaps was soon in the lead, and at the three-quarter pole was six lengths in front of Ransom, who was ten lengths before Whisper, making a waiting race. When they passed the stand Tom was ten lengths before Ransom, and being pulled double Whisper fell several lengths further in the rear. As they went round the turn Ransom got within four lengths of the great horse, while Whisper began to move up and getting within a respectable distance. At the finish of the mile and a half Tom Bowling was still running under a strong pull, and was six lengths ahead of Ransom, who was now but a length ahead of Whisper. As they went round the turn again the pace got a little better, and Whisper began to crowd Ransom. At the quarter pole Tom was two lengths ahead of Whisper, who was half a length in advance of Ransom. As they went along the backstretch Whisper closed on Tom, and when they passed the half mile pole the latter was leading with a length and a half, Ransom being three lengths in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Whisper tried to make Tom run a little faster, and his nose was at Tom's tail at the three-quarter pole. As they came up the homestretch Whisper was sent along at his best, and Swim, holding in Tom Bowling, was looking behind and laughing, but as they approached the stand Whisper looked dangerous, and was soon at Tom's quarter, and there he clung to the finish in 4:53. Ransom was beaten off a dozen lengths.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Mansion House Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweep-stakes of $50 each, play or pay; for four-year-old colts and fillies, the foals of 1870; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; two and a half miles, closed with twenty-one nominations. Value to winner, $1,800.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, 108 pounds. 1
J. W. Hunt Reynold's b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross. 2
Babcock & Ransom's b. c. Ransom, by Asteroid, out of Banner. 3
Time—4:53.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The day's sport was brought to a close with a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles, which brought out an excellent field of horses. The following six sported colors at the summons of the judges, viz.: Jas. Donahue's c. g. George West and b. m. Cordelia, D. J. Bannatyne's c. h. Stockwood, L. A. Hitchcock's c. c. Limestone, R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, and George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom. The heavy speculators had suffered so severely during the day that they were apparently undecided in their choice of horses. At first Stockwood was the favorite, and then Limestone would occupy the first place, and finally they brought even figures, while the Donahue stable, which has heretofore occupied the front rank in this species of racing, sunk into the third grade of estimation. Stockwood was somewhat short of work, and did not run as good a race as was generally expected. The pool sales were as follows:

Stockwood	$230	$305	$450
Limestone	200	375	450
George West, Cordelia }	150	215	305
Blind Tom	55	80	75
Aerolite	40	45	55
Total	$675	$1,020	$1,335

THE RACE.

As soon as the drum tapped Limestone was off first, Stockwood second, Blind Tom third, but at the first hurdle, which was built at the beginning of the turn, Cordelia went into the lead, and George West was over second, Stockwood third, Limestone fourth, Blind Tom fifth, and Aerolite sixth. As they went round the turn Limestone ran into the third place, taking it from Stockwood, which was the only change that occurred in their positions. In the same manner they went over the second hurdle, which was situated at the quarter-pole. As they went along the backstretch Cordelia cut out the work in fine style, and opened a gap of six lengths between herself and George West. A length behind the latter came Limestone, Blind Tom fourth, having passed Stockwood and Aerolite in the rear. Thus they went over the third hurdle at the half-mile pole. On the flat racing round the lower turn Limestone passed George West, and assumed the second place. At the three-quarter pole Cordelia was four lengths before Limestone, who was three lengths in front of George West, he being one length ahead of Stockwood, Blind Tom fifth and Aerolite sixth. As they turned into the homestretch Blind Tom again took the fourth place from Stockwood. At the fourth hurdle, midway of the homestretch, their positions remained unchanged, and at the finish of the first mile Cordelia was six lengths in front of Limestone, who was the same distance before George West, Stockwood again fourth, half a length in front of Blind Tom, and Aerolite in the rear. The fifth hurdle was down, so they got over that obstacle easily. As they went round the turn the second time, Limestone began closing upon Cordelia, and shut up the daylight considerably. The relative positions of the horses remained unchanged over the sixth hurdle at the quarter-pole, but as they went down the backstretch Limestone challenged Cordelia for the lead, and before he reached the seventh hurdle at the half-mile post he had her by the head. They jumped the seventh hurdle close together, but Limestone landed first, and from this point had the mare beaten. Coming round the lower turn George West came to the assistance of his stable companion, and came with a rush after leaping the last obstacle, but it was no use, for Limestone was too far ahead to be caught, and he won the race by two lengths in the fast time of 3:53¾. Cordelia was third, a dozen lengths behind, Stockwood fourth, Aerolite fifth, and Blind Tom sixth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE.—For all ages; welter weights; eight hurdles; purse $500; $400 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; two miles.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania, 148 pounds. 1
Jos. Donahue's ch. g. Geo. West, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 151 pounds. 2
Jos. Donahue's b. m. Cordelia, 5 years, by King Lear, out of Dot, 151 pounds. 3
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 154 pounds. 4
R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Edith, 148 pounds. 5
George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 154 pounds. 6
Time—3:53¾.

TROTTING AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—The two-forty race, for a purse of $1,200 to the first, $350 to the second, and $250 to the third, three heats of which were run yesterday, was finished this morning. The race was won by Bob Hunter, in seven heats, beating Little Alfred, Lottie, Little Sam, and Russell in order named. Best time, 2:36¼.

A heavy rain this afternoon caused a postponement of to-day's programme until Saturday.

Goldsmith Maid, Fullerton, and Red Cloud trot to-morrow for a purse of $3,500.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Sydney *Herald* of June 5, in giving the particulars of the loss of the iron clipper-ship British Admiral on the west side of King's Island, says, out of eighty-eight persons on board, only nine survived to tell the tale of the awful disaster. The Captain and principal officers of the ship were lost. The British Admiral is the eighteenth vessel wrecked on King's Island since 1840, and over 800 persons have perished on its shores.

THE CHESS GAMES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The attendance at the chess-rooms to-day was large and the interest unabated, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Kennicot, and the temporary suspension of Messrs. Bock and Congdon's game, owing to the indisposition of W. Bock. Capt. McKenzie won two games from Mr. Perrine, Hosmer won one from Judd, and Bock won one from Congdon. To-morrow Capt. McKenzie and Hosmer, Bock and Judd, and Kennicot and Elder are paired. The score stands at present: Games won—Capt. McKenzie, 5½; Judd, 1½; Elder, 1½; Hosmer, 3; Kennicot, 0; Perrin, 2; Congdon, 1½; Bock, 3.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Jackson Harrison, who arrived here from Ashland County late last evening, was robbed of $4,000, by five men, who attacked him after leaving the street car, near East Cleveland. After robbing him, the highwaymen gagged and tied him to a tree, where he was found this morning.

SALE OF THE VERMONT AND CANADA RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The stockholders of the Vermont and Canada Railroad held a special meeting at Bellows Falls, Vt., yesterday, and voted to sell the road to the Central Vermont Railroad Company for $3,000,000, payable in bonds having thirty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. An animated discussion took place upon the probity of the purchasers and their capability to pay the sum agreed upon. The stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad also held a meeting at the same place, and concluded to ratify the action of both boards of directors.

COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST COLLEGE.

THE FINAL EXERCISES—CONFERRING OF DEGREES—THE LIST OF GRADUATES, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Thursday, July 9, 1874.

Amherst College has celebrated its fifty-third anniversary to-day, and in a manner fully up to those of preceding years. There has not been as much stir and bustle as is made sometimes, but the real merit of the occasion has not been inferior on that account. The procession of Alumni has marched to-day without music, but doubtless those therein enjoyed it as much as though the usual brass band had preceded them. The exercises have all been held in College Hall, and have been well attended upon. The number of speakers was only fourteen, but quite enough for a hot July day. Among the unusual features of the day were a Greek oration by Charles H. Phalen, and a poem by George T. Washburn. The salutatory address in Latin was given by Jesse F. Forbes, of Cromwell, Conn. The valedictorian, J. R. Mills, of Webster, Mass., took for his theme "Religion in Education." The philosophical oration, "Leadership," by Frederick H. Gillett, of Westfield, was one of the finest efforts of the day. Taken altogether, the speaking was as good or even better than usual. The custom of late years of having Prof. Churchill, of Andover, drill those who are to appear has caused a better style of delivery than usual to prevail.

The Alumni dinner was partaken of after the conclusion of the literary exercises, and thus ended the Commencement. The Seniors left Amherst on the 3:45 P. M. train for Brattleboro, where they will eat their farewell supper to-night at the Brooks House.

The Class of 1834 celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their graduation this morning. Among those present were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hon. G. F. Homer, of Brookline, Mass.

The Alumni have appointed Hon. S. T. Spaulding, class of 1839, of Northampton, and Profs. J. H. Seelye, of 1849, and E. P. Crowell, of 1853, as "inspectors" for the coming year to have charge of the election of Trustees from the Alumni. The rules finally adopted prohibit a member of the faculty from being an alumnus Trustee, and allow Trustees to be re-elected, and even chosen for a third term after the elapse of five years from the close of the second.

The full order of exercises to-day was as follows:

Salutatory address in Latin—Jesse Franklin Forbes, Cromwell, Conn.
Oration—"Alexander Hamilton." Alfred Ely Newton.
Oration—"Mary Stuart." Charles Ross Darling, Boston.
Scientific Oration—"Precursors of Reform." Sydney Pond Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Oration—"Washington Irving." John Tappan Stoddard, Northampton.
Oration—"Pilgrim's Progress." Elihu Goodman Loomis, Bedford.
English oration—"Robert Burns." Charles Goddard Stearns, Fitchburg.
Oration—"William of Orange." Charles Sprague Smith, Andover.
Poem—"Joan of Arc." George Young Washburn, West Medway.
English Oration—"Man's Duty to the Ideal." Austin Carey Field, Amherst.
Greek Oration—Charles Harris Phalen, Camden, N. Y.
Oration—"The Influence of Railroads." Arthur Thos. Stuart, Logansport, Ind.
Philosophical Oration—"Leadership." Frederick Huntington Gillett, Westfield.
Degrees conferred.
The Valedictory—"Religion in Education." Isaac Newton Mills, Webster.

HONORARY DEGREES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9.—Amherst College graduated the Class of 1873 to-day, and conferred the following honorary degrees: LL. D. on William S. Clark, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; D. D. on Rev. Jacob Abbott, of Gorham, Me.; Rev. George Washburn, President of Roberts' College, in Constantinople, and Rev. Edwin C. Bissell, of Vienna, late of Winchester, Mass.

MR. BUTTZ AND CONGRESSMAN CAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will greatly oblige me by publishing in your valuable paper the inclosed communication to the Court, and the presentment of the Grand Jury thereon, this day made. I feel that this course is proper because of the card you allowed Cain to publish in your paper. I ask this as a personal favor. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BUTTZ.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 6, 1874.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, } CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1874. }

Hon. Macon B. Allen, Judge of the Criminal Court:

Judge Richard H. Cain, against whom an indictment was lately pending in your Honor's court, charging him with fraud upon certain colored persons, and against whom two other indictments, found by the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions, are now pending, one for the heinous crime of perjury and the other for libel, an offense that is quite common for Cain to commit, did write on the 17th of June, 1874, and publish on the 22d of June, 1874, in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper of very large daily circulation and of undoubted influence throughout the United States, the following falsehoods of and concerning myself as solicitor:

"His conduct as Solicitor is the most disgraceful. He is the attorney of every prostitute who comes into any of the courts, whether in Justice's courts or criminal. He takes the case of both parties, and by his position as Solicitor extorts money from both sides, and then sends one or both of them to jail. He makes a criminal case of every petty trial which comes before the courts, because he, as solicitor, gets $15 for every criminal case from the State. Anxious to make money out of his office now, knowing that by no possibility can he be re-elected, he is now seeking to blacken the reputation of every man who opposes him in his course of robbery and villainy."

I have, through the same paper that published the above, denounced Cain for having originated these charges, and that he knew they were all entirely false at the time he wrote them; but I am not satisfied with having simply denied them; the honest voters who so generously elected me, the citizens of the State, and of the whole country, have a right to know the truth in regard to these charges. I therefore respectfully request you to refer this communication to the Grand Jury, and direct them to carefully investigate, and fully report their investigation, to this court. I wish to say to your Honor that, in my opinion, a person guilty of the charges made by Cain ought not to hold any official position.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. BUTTZ.

GRAND JURY ROOM, CHARLESTON COUNTY, } CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1874. }

Hon. Macon B. Allen, Judge Criminal Court:

JUDGE: Under the instructions of your Honor the Grand Jury have carefully investigated the charges made against Major C. W. Buttz, Solicitor of the First Judicial Circuit, by Richard H. Cain, as contained in the communication addressed to the court and referred to this jury, said charges being as follows, viz.:

"His conduct as Solicitor is the most disgraceful. He is the attorney of every prostitute who comes into any of the courts, whether in Justice's Courts or criminal, he takes the case of both parties, and by his position as Solicitor extorts money from both sides, and then sends one or both of them to jail. He makes a criminal case of every petty trial which comes before the courts, because he as Solicitor gets fifteen dollars for every criminal case from the State. Anxious to make money out of his office now, knowing that by no possibility can he be re-elected, he is now seeking to blacken the reputation of every man, who opposes him in his course of robbery and villainy."

The Grand Jury first had your Honor's evidence before them, next the Deputy Clerk of the Court, then all of the Justices in the city, in whose courts the Solicitor has appeared; and from all the testimony elicited are of the opinion that the said charges brought before us are totally false. It also appears that he, the Solicitor, has performed, and is performing, his duty fearlessly and efficiently. We, therefore, present Richard H. Cain for having, on the 17th of June, A. D. 1874, written, and on the 22d of the same month caused to be published the said false charges in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper published in New-York, against Charles W. Buttz, Solicitor of this circuit, said charges being false and libelous.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. W. CLARK, Foreman.

State of South Carolina, Charleston County.—I, Jacob Williman, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing contains a true and perfect transcript of the communication of Charles W. Buttz, Esq., Solicitor of the First Judicial Circuit of this State, addressed to the court, and upon which his Honor, Judge Allen, indorsed as follows:

"Referred to the Grand Jury for investigation.

MACON B. ALLEN,

July 6, 1874."

And also the report and presentment of the Grand Jury thereon, which said communication and presentment are on file and of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Charleston, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1874.

JACOB WILLIMAN, Clerk Court,
Charleston County, S. C.

THE ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee, pursuant to a resolution of the House, adopted at the last session, met here to-day, Hon. L. Bradford Prince presiding in the absence of the Chairman, Gen. Batcheller, who is detained by business. The committee proceeded to consider the present mode of assessing personal property. The committee is to consider and discuss the subject of assessment, and report to the next Legislature, making such suggestions for legislation as they may find necessary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CASE OF CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

A Brooklyn paper last evening contained a highly-sensational report of a case which it claimed was one of Asiatic cholera. Drs. Johnson and Jewett were reported as being in attendance on the patient. Last evening a TIMES reporter called on Dr. Jewett, who gave the following history of the case: The patient, an old woman named Mary Ann Harrison, residing on the first floor of No. 100 Orange street, was attacked with cholera about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. The symptoms were those of Asiatic cholera. About 10 o'clock she retired to rest in perfect health, and at 12, as stated, she was attacked. Collapse set in almost immediately. In cholera morbus the cramps are confined to the stomach, and in sporadic cases of genuine cholera collapse does not usually set in for eight or ten hours after the patient is attacked. In Mrs. Harrison's case the state of collapse followed almost immediately on the attack. She became quite cold, no pulse was discernable, and she had violent cramps in her stomach, legs, back, and arms. On being asked the question directly if the case was one of Asiatic cholera, Dr. Jewett replied that the symptoms were such that no physician could distinguish it from a case of Asiatic cholera.

The reporter subsequently called on Dr. Johnson. Dr. Johnson was the physician first called in. He said he had seen many cases of Asiatic cholera, and in none were the symptoms different from those presented by Mrs. Harrison. Being asked to what the disease was attributable, Dr. Johnson said he believed it was occasioned by the poisonous air which proceeded from a room immediately adjoining Mrs. Harrison's. It appears that some months ago a man named Callahan hired the room alluded to, and placed in it about 2,000 small boxes of damaged fire-crackers that had become saturated with bilge water while on the voyage from China. The odor for the past few weeks has been intolerable, and when the room was opened yesterday it was found that the floor was covered with a mass of decomposed matter. The paper round the damp crackers had rotted and actually rotted the wood of the boxes. Mrs. Harrison's bed was placed against a folding-door that divided the two rooms. The doors did not meet closely, and Dr. Johnson declared that when he went round on that side of the patient's bed the stench coming from the adjoining room was almost unbearable. At noon yesterday the case was reported to the Board of Health, and Dr. Conkling, the President, accompanied Dr. Johnson to the house. All the doctors say that it may be a case of sporadic cholera, but they also agree that none of the symptoms of Asiatic cholera are wanting. They are of opinion that when the place is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected there will be no further danger. An officer from the Board of Health was sent to the house and directed to stay there until the place was cleared of all objectionable matter. During the day but slight hopes were entertained of Mrs. Harrison's recovery, but in the evening the reaction commenced to set in. The extremities became warmer and her general condition was much better. Mrs. Harrison is about sixty-five years of age, and was, before her illness a woman of more than ordinary vigor and strength.

THE STORY OF FANNY A. SHOTWELL'S STOLEN BONDS.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Chicago papers published a highly-sensational report of the robbery of a lady named Miss Fanny A. Shotwell, on the railroad cars, while traveling from New-York to that city. In her statement, Miss Shotwell said that she was the possessor of about $50,000 in bonds when stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, in this City. She wished to proceed to Chicago, and so informed the clerk at the Grand Central Hotel, who introduced her to a gentleman who he said was traveling to the same destination. Accordingly, it was agreed upon that Miss Shotwell was to travel in care of the gentleman, and the travelers left the City together. On arriving at Chicago Miss Shotwell reported that on the route her traveling companion became so much interested in her affairs as to wish to see the contents of her trunks, and that at the conclusion of the journey she found her bonds had been stolen. Her companion disappeared, and nothing more was heard of the affair for some time. The proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel at the time of the occurrence denied that they ever had in their employ a clerk of the name given by Miss Shotwell in her account of the introduction at the hotel. The story was copied into THE TIMES at the date of its occurrence.

One or both of the parties to the transaction have now turned up in a new light. Philip D. Roddy, of No. 127 Pearl street, New-York, residing in Jersey City, charges the celebrated heroine of the railroad bond robbery, Fanny A. Shotwell, alias Carlotta F. Shotwell, alias Carlotta F. Roddy, which she claims to be her legal name, with stealing from him in Jersey City, on or about the 15th of March last, an opera-glass, valued at $15, and a number of British sovereigns, valued at $35, which she conveyed to this City. On this charge the accused was held for the action of the Grand Jury, who yesterday found an indictment against her for grand larceny. An indictment for perjury has also been found against Miss Shotwell, on complaint of Roddy. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the prisoner was arraigned to plead to both indictments, and through her counsel, Mr. A. H. Hummel, pleaded not guilty. Miss Shotwell, alias Mrs. Roddy, states that she is the lawful wife of Philip D. Roddy, and that about a month since she preferred a charge against him before Justice Flammer. The Justice, she adds, advised her lawyer to have the matter amicably disposed of by other means, which he agreed to, but was immediately afterward arrested on the charges for which she has been indicted. It is also alleged that Roddy was Miss Shotwell's traveling companion on the trip to Chicago, on which she lost her bonds—if she did lose them—and that he subsequently married her. Mr. Roddy, on his part, denies all knowledge of the bond robbery, and also denies that he was ever married to Miss Shotwell.

THE TEMPLETON SHOOTING CASE.

Duncan D. Templeton, who had been for some time separated from his wife, met her in the streets last Spring, and after walking and conversing with her for a time, suddenly turned around and shot her, inflicting a dangerous but not fatal wound. He was soon after convicted, and sentenced to seven and a half years in State Prison, but as notice of motion for a new trial was given, he was sent to the Tombs, and has since remained there. Yesterday, John D. Townshend moved before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a new trial and a stay pending appeal to General Term. The motion was based principally on exceptions to the Judge's charge that the evidence of Meredith Clymer, an expert in insanity, was entitled to no more credit than that of any other witness, and also on exceptions to admission of testimony. Assistant District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion, and handed in the minutes of evidence in answer. Decision was reserved.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAFE BURGLARY.

Solicitor Wilson continued his investigation of the correspondence and records of the United States Secret Service division, in this City, yesterday. As before, the matter was conducted privately, so that persons cited to appear before the Solicitor could not have any prior notion of the subjects on which they were about to be questioned. The inquiry, it is alleged, has so far resulted favorably to Col. Whitely. Mr. Wilson finds it necessary to go to Boston to-day to pursue his investigation on an important point in that city. He will return again on Sunday, and probably reach the end of his labors here by the middle of next week. His report will then be made.

A CLEVER BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.

Yesterday afternoon, while the steamer Holsatia, of the Hamburg Line, was preparing to leave her dock, in Hoboken, a man dressed in the height of fashion pushed his way through the passengers on deck, who were taking leave of their friends, and passed hurriedly through the parlor and into the state-room engaged by Mr. and Mrs. Rullman, the well-known operatic manager, who was among those on deck. Mr. Rullman, who had not locked his state-room, followed immediately after the stranger, and arrived in time to prevent him from carrying away his satchel, containing jewelry, diamonds, and bonds valued at thousands of dollars. When questioned, the man stated he had made a mistake, and gone into the wrong room and taken the valise for his own. Mr. Rullman, who did not like the fellow's action, notified an officer of the steam-ship, when it was ascertained that the man was not a passenger, but one of a set of thieves who operate on steam-ships. He was given in custody of an officer, and taken to the station-house. Mr. Rullman made the necessary affidavit, and again embarked on the steamer, which was slightly delayed. The prisoner gave the name of George Benton. He refuses to have anything to say.

LADIES' SWIMMING CONTESTS.

On Wednesday afternoon some 400 or 500 persons assembled on the Fort Hamilton beach to witness a rather unique tournament in the shape of a series of seven swimming contests in which the competitors were ladies. The affair was under the superintendence of Miss Kate Bennett, herself an expert swimmer, and at present ladies' instructress in the free swimming-baths foot of Eleventh street, New-York. She has recently fitted up a number of convenient and well-kept bathing-houses at Fort Hamilton, where there are excellent bathing facilities, and organized a numerous class of young lady pupils. The contest of Wednesday was chiefly among the members of her classes. The races were 150 yards from the beach to a stakeboat and return, or 300 yards in all. In addition to the competitors, there were not less than fifty other ladies in the water, and the spectacle was decidedly novel. In the match races the class prizes were given according to age, and the matches resulted as follows: The first race was for a gold opera chain. The young ladies who entered for this match were Annie Mason, Adelaide Mason, and Sophie Stevens. It was won by Miss Stevens. The next contest was between Mary Graham, Kate Sommers, and Pauline Broughton. The latter young lady succeeded in coming in first and took the prize neck-chain. The third race, for a locket, brought out Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Donefas, and Mrs. Daly, the latter lady proving the winner. Three ladies entered for the fourth prize. They were Amelia Broughton, Mrs. Skidmore, and Maria Conine. After a good race Amelia Broughton won, and was presented with a set of jewelry. Race the fifth was cleverly won by Agnes Tillons, aged nine years. Her competitors were Addie Bogenkamp and Mary Monroe. The prize was a gold ring. The two other races were won by Mrs. Barth and Miss Sandmeyer respectively. About two weeks hence there will be similar races, under the superintendence of Miss Bennett, when a handsome watch, presented by Mr. W. J. Davis, of Court street, will be contested for.

BROOKLYN'S EX-TAX COLLECTOR.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL OF A. W. H. GILL—ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION—THE JURY OUT.

The trial of Adolphus W. H. Gill, Ex-Assistant Tax Collector of Brooklyn, for the alleged embezzlement of money collected for taxes, was concluded last evening before Judge Daniels, in the Extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County. The court was largely attended, and the interest in the case seemed to increase as it approached the close. Mr. Tracy objected to the introduction of any more witnesses for the prosecution, but Judge Daniels ruled that as the evidence was in rebuttal he could admit it. John Brady was then called, and testified that on the 13th of September, 1872, he was employed in the office of the Collector of Taxes, and was at present a clerk in the office. On being shown the "cash tickler" of Sept. 18, 1872, he said that there were four entries made in it by him on that day, and that the last ten entries were in Keenan's handwriting. The cash arrears of the same date were produced, and he said all the entries on that date in this book were in handwriting of Flannigan and Keenan, with the exception of one entry made by himself, and two other entries which were not in the handwriting of either of them. He was not certain who made these entries, but he stated that the corresponding entries in "the tickler" were made by Flannigan. He could not say where he was at 2 o'clock on that day. The footing of the entries of the day in the "cash arrears" were in his handwriting, and the footings in the "tickler" were in Flannigan's handwriting. The bill of Mr. Bachin for $192 65 was then shown to the witness, and he stated that he did not remember that bill being handed to him. He swore that he did not take any money from the till that day, nor did he see any clerk who was in the office take any money from the till. On being cross-examined he stated that he did not see Gill take any money from the drawer. There were three clerks in the room, and he assumed there were none there that did not write in the books. There might have been five persons in the room, including the deputy; during the busy season there might be a dozen clerks in the room. John P. Keenan, another of the clerks employed in the office, gave similar testimony as to the transactions on the 18th of September, 1872.

Mr. Tracy then renewed the motion to acquit, on the grounds previously stated by him, but Judge Daniels overruled it. Mr. Tracy then summed up for the defense. He said the proof necessary to convict his client should be such as not to leave a reasonable doubt upon the mind of the jury. The charge was that he took the sum of $192 65, with his own hands, on the 18th of September, 1872. But the evidence adduced was nothing more than that out of $18,000 or $20,000 received that day, in that cash-room, $192 was unaccounted for. And there was a strong case of probability that some one of the twelve persons in the room took the money. When they came to the question, however, as to who took it, there was no particular evidence that any one person had done so, except that if Mr. Gill took it he must have been in collusion with the clerk who made the entry. But if the clerk took it no collusion was necessary. The evidence did not show by whom the money was received, nor did it show that Gill was in the office at all when it was paid. Counsel then proceeded to state what were the rules of the office in relation to the receiving of money, and concluded that the possibilities were all against the supposition that Gill took the money.

Mr. Van Cott, in summing up for the prosecution, said that if a public office had become a discreditable thing, it was because the officer had been discreditable. His learned friend had given them a dissertation upon the duties of officers, and how desirable it was that office should be filled with integrity, but he would confine himself to the evidence of the case which bears upon the guilt of the defendant. The indictment charged that on the 18th of September, 1872, a crime was committed in the office, and what occurred at other times was utterly irrelevant to the case. He would begin with the conceded fact that a crime was committed in the office on that day; that the sum paid by the lady was received, and was not accounted for in the books. The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock, when Mr. Van Cott resumed his address.

He entered at much length upon the nature of the accounts kept in the Tax Office. The entries of all moneys received were made in two books by Flannigan and other clerks for a time. But while one clerk had made all the entries in one book, then another clerk made the entries in both books. But it was a very important point that it was the business of the receiving officer not only to receive the money, but to see that the citizen who had performed his duty should have his property protected by an entry in the books. Another of his functions was that he was there as the practical head of the office to receive the money and to account for it. It would not do to say that the collector should sit there and say that was the whole of his duties. That was not Mr. Gill's business, but it was his business to be there to see that the money received was entered in the proper books, and that the whole function was discharged. It was the duty of the Collector, and the duty of the officer put in the place of that Collector, to see that the proper charge of the Collector be accounted for, and that being his duty, the presumption was that if he was faithful in the discharge of his duties he would see what was going on. Counsel assumed, therefore, that when a sum is paid by a citizen—that when, as in the case of Mrs. Bachia, money is paid into the hands of an officer in the employment of the City—it was his duty to have that sum properly entered in the books. Knowing that that is the routine, did not he instinctively see whether his clerk entered this money, and whether the next clerk entered it? He maintained that whenever payment is made the Deputy Collector is bound to know, and does know, whether the proper entries were recorded. There was a great deal of presumption that he sees, was bound to see, and probably does see, that the clerk puts under entries the money received during the day. That was the general system of the office. He then called attention to that fact in the evidence which referred to the money paid on the 18th of September, 1872, by Mrs. Bachia. The defense, he said, went into a great deal of evidence to show what the practice of the office was, and how the Collector might be absent at certain parts of the day, either by being called to answer questions at the general office or during lunch-time, and how money might be received under these circumstances for which he could not be responsible. Counsel heard of cases of snow in July, and some of the witnesses examined had known of twelve cases in the course of twelve years where money had been paid while he was away from the office. Mr. Van Cott then took the tax-books and called the attention of the jury to the fact that the number of entries required to be made in these books were so numerous that Mr. Gill could not suppose that all these entries had been made during the minute or two that elapsed from the time Mrs. Bachia handed him the bill until it was returned to her receipted. After referring to the nature of the testimony given by Mr. Crawford Smith, Mr. White, and Gen. Jordan as to the defendant's character, which, he submitted, was of no account, as they knew nothing of his character but from hearsay, he continued by making an earnest appeal to the jury to set aside all sentimentality in the case, and to have the moral courage to save the people of Brooklyn, and the people of this State and nation, by rendering such a verdict as would be in strict accordance with the evidence sent before them.

After the charge, at 4:20 P. M., the jury retired. At 8:40 Judge Daniel returned to court, but they had not yet agreed, nor was there any likelihood of their arriving to a verdict within a short time. The Judge then directed that they be locked up for the night, with permission to bring in a sealed verdict in the case. It is generally believed that the jury will disagree.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge G. W. Paschal, of Texas, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. C. S. Peirce, of Harvard College, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. W. Watson, of the steam-ship Parthia, is at the Everett House.

Bishop Hendricken, of Providence, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator John P. Stockton and family, of New-Jersey, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman W. J. Hynes, of Arkansas, and Prof. Tracy Peck, of Cornell University, are at the Astor House.

Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada; Major A. S. Nicholson, of the United States Marine Corps, and Hon. T. W. Park, of Vermont, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Associate Justice Jos. P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Armstrong, of Ottawa, Canada; C. H. Northam, of Hartford; Judge J. A. Campbell and Gen. George A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ESTATE OF JAMES B. TAYLOR.

Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, granted the application that has been sometime pending for the payment of the claims of certain creditors of the estate of the late Jas. B. Taylor. The claims so granted amount to some $80,000, and as some portion of the personal property will have to be sold to enable them to be paid, the 21 of November next was fixed upon by the Surrogate for the date of payment.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, went for rifle-practice to Creedmoor Long Island, yesterday. At 6:30 A. M. the regiment assembled at its armory, in Hester street, and marching to the James Street Ferry, embarked on the ferry-boat for Hunter's Point, arriving there in time for the 8:20 train. The grounds were reached at 9:30 o'clock. Line was then formed and refreshments served to each man, after which they were marched to the 200-yards firing point, and prepared for action. Nine companies were represented, comprising a total of 307 men. At 2 o'clock a recess was taken, during which the targets were put in readiness for firing at 500 yards. At 4 o'clock the men qualified to shoot at that distance to the number of eighty-three, recommenced firing, and completed their score shortly after 5 P. M. The weather, though very hot, was favorable for fine shooting, as but little wind was stirring, and a light rain which fell in the morning had settled the dust. Among the prominent visitors were: Major Gen. Shaler, Cols. Burton, Bendix, and Greene, Major Jarvis, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Drew, of the Brigade staff, and Adjt. Murphy, of the Twelfth. The guests and field officers were entertained at dinner by Col. Spencer, in his head-quarters. Capt. Douglas, of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, performed the duties of Brigade Inspector, having been appointed by the acting Brigadier General. The following is the score of the best shots, the number made by the first twelve forming an aggregate of 262:

Names.	200 yds.	Total....	500 yds.	Total....	G'd Total.
Sergt. Miller, Co. C	3 4 2 2 2	13	4 4 0 4 4	16	29
Sergt. Meyer, Co. D	3 4 4 3 4	18	0 3 3 2 0	8	26
Lieut. Frame, Co. F	2 2 3 2 3	12	2 3 2 2 3	12	24
Private Antes, Co. F	2 3 4 3 2	14	2 3 2 0 2	9	23
Col. Spencer	2 3 3 0 3	11	2 0 3 3 3	11	22
Lieut. Fritz, Co. B	2 3 3 3 2	13	2 4 0 0 2	8	21
Major Hallen	2 2 0 3 2	9	3 2 0 3 3	11	20
Private Schenck, Co. F	2 2 0 2 2	8	2 2 4 2 2	12	20
Sergt. Runde, Co. F	0 0 3 3 2	8	2 2 2 4 2	12	20
Capt. Broer, Co. F	3 3 2 3 3	14	0 0 2 2 2	6	20
Sergt. Williams	2 2 2 0 3	9	2 2 0 4 2	10	19
Private Fiedner, Co. I	3 4 2 2 2	13	3 0 0 3 0	6	19
Capt. Achenbach, Co. I	2 2 3 0 4	11	3 0 0 2 3	8	19
Private Lohmann, Co. K	2 2 2 2 3	11	2 0 4 2 0	8	19
Private Cramer, Co. F	2 3 3 0 2	10	2 2 3 2 0	9	19
Private Capster, Co. I	0 3 3 2 2	10	2 0 0 3 4	9	19
Private Weber, Co. B	2 2 3 4 2	13	0 0 3 2 0	5	18
Corp. Schneider, Co. D	0 3 3 2 2	10	3 0 3 0 2	8	18
Sergt. Kirchoff, Co. F	0 2 2 2 3	9	2 0 2 2 3	9	18
Sergt. Jost, Co. F	2 3 4 0 2	11	0 2 2 3 0	7	18
Private Wagner, Co. I	2 3 2 3 2	12	0 0 0 2 4	6	18
Private Schuler, Co. B	2 2 2 2 3	11	0 0 0 3 3	6	17
Private Hamele, Co. F	2 0 2 2 2	8	2 2 3 2 0	9	17
Private Schmied, Co. F	2 2 0 3 3	10	2 2 0 0 3	7	17
Corp. Kloeben, Co. B	3 3 0 2 2	10	2 0 0 4 0	6	16
Corp. Robbe, Co. A	2 0 0 2 4	8	0 0 3 2 3	8	16
Sergt. Kempf, Co. F	2 3 2 3 2	12	4 0 0 0 0	4	16
Priv. Buckenheimer, Co. C	3 2 3 3 3	14	2 0 0 0 0	2	16
Private Faegter, Co. I	2 2 3 0 2	9	2 0 3 2 0	7	16

A PIGEON-MATCH FOR $5,000.

On Thursday evening, a party consisting of about twenty members of the Union Club, accompanied Mr. James Gordon Bennett to Far Islip to witness the match of pigeon-shooting which was to come off yesterday between himself and Mr. Lorillard for $5,000 a side. The party proceeded to South Eighth street, where they took the South-side Railroad train for the Club-house station. Mr. Lorillard's place is convenient to the station and the shooting was to take place upon his grounds early in the afternoon yesterday. It was arranged that each should have 100 pigeons, the birds to have thirty yards' rise, English rules. It is stated that Mr. Bennett signified his intention to take bets up to the time of shooting to the amount of $60,000, and it is considered that no less than $100,000 was placed in the hands of various stakeholders. Up to a late hour last night no account had been received at the Union Club of the result of the match.

STABBED WITH A SHOE-KNIFE.

An altercation took place last evening in the shoe shop of Gottlieb Hausman, No. 421 West Thirty-ninth street, during which Conrad Kaufman, who lives in the same house, stabbed Hausman behind the left ear with a shoe-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Kaufman was arrested.

ROBBERY AND SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—This morning James McCabe broke into the jewelry store of W. M. Beaman, in State street, about 7:30 o'clock, and stole $2,300 worth of watches and chains from the safe. The safe had been unlocked by a clerk who had afterwards closed the store to get breakfast. McCabe was seen by a clerk in a neighboring establishment, who soon reported the facts to the police, and officers were dispatched to various points. At 8 o'clock McCabe was secured in East Hartford, and at 3:30 he was in the Connecticut State Prison, to serve out a term of seven years. He is a New-York burglar, and has been in the Albany Penitentiary.

ROW AT A BASE-BALL MATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 9.—During a game of base-ball in the suburbs last evening, a negro man, who was in the way of Peter Meath, the catcher, was ordered out of the way, to which he responded with an oath, and, drawing a pistol, fired at Meath, who ran to his coat, and getting a pistol, returned the fire. Some half dozen shots were fired in the mêlée that ensued, the negro firing at the other members of the club. Finally he was shot in the back and then beaten terribly.

DO NOT FORGET.

Nothing is so cooling in hot weather as Russian Vapor Baths. The best place to get them, for either ladies or gentlemen, is at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial.*

LATE DISCOVERY, MORSE'S LUXURENE for the hair and scalp, most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Chas. N. Crittenton, and others, in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair, BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's. Price, $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S Magnetic Insect Powder is being counterfeited. Look out, and get the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Wedding Invitations, Foreign Note Paper, Crests, Monograms, Pictorial Engraving on wood and steel; low prices. JOS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

BOYLE—VICE.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Drown, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. R. K. BOYLE to ELIZABETH A., only daughter of Mr. Thos. C. Vice, all of Brooklyn.

KELLY—FOREST.—Wednesday, July 8, at noon, at the residence of His Grace, Archbishop McCloskey, by Very Rev. Wm. Quinn, V. G., Rev. Kearny, assistant, HORACE ROBERT KELLY to EVELINA, daughter of Alphonse Lacathon de la Forest, Consul General of France. No cards.

SMITH—MORGAN.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1874, at St. Philip's Church, Bradford Springs, S. C., by the Rector, Rev. LeGrand F. Guerry, Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York, and Miss MARGARET JOHNSTON MORGAN, daughter of Rev. Gilbert Morgan, D.D., of South Carolina.

SHARP—BARR.—On Wednesday, July 8, 1874, by Rev. Charles Kelsey, A. GRANVILLE SHARP, of Cuba, New-York, to JENNIE M., eldest daughter of the late Alexander C. Barr, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BURR.—In Nashville, Tenn., July 7, IDA VANDERVOORT, wife of Andrew E. Burr and daughter of Abraham Vandervoort, Esq.

Funeral from the residence of her father, on Flushing av., Bushwick, Long Island, Friday afternoon, July 10, at 3 o'clock.

DONCOURT.—At Washington Heights, July 8, HILTON M., son of Leon and Elizabeth Doncourt, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 155th st., between 10th av. and Boulevard, on Friday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GILLEY.—On Thursday, July 9, 1874, WILLIAM F. GILLEY, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Bank st., to-day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Ithaca, N. Y.

INGERSOLL.—At the house of Mr. Lowden, Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 8, 1874, CAROLINE C., wife of Oliver S. Ingersoll.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 9:05 A. M.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, July 8, 1874, EMMA A., wife of Wm. B. Lewis.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Brewster Rose, No. 105 Carroll st., Brooklyn.

LYNCH.—On Wednesday morning, July 8, PATRICK LYNCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother William, and of his late brother James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 18 West 56th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to Church of St. Paul, West 59th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

NICOLL.—At Flushing, Long Island, on the 9th inst., PHEBE DISBROW, wife of William G. Nicoll, eldest daughter of Thomas L. and Susan W. Disbrow.

Funeral from the Methodist Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, July 11, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages at New-Rochelle.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Wednesday morning, July 8, 1874, at his residence on Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, aged 62 years.

Funeral from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, Friday, the 10th inst., at 2:15 P. M. Trains will leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries (New-York) (Pennsylvania Railroad) at 12:30 P. M. Returning leave New-Brunswick at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—At her residence, in Liverpool, England, July 5, Mrs. CAROLINE A., widow of George Wright, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES

IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BETHESDA.—NATURE'S SPECIFIC—MORE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.—Dr. R. H. Moseley, a distinguished physician, and a gentleman of high standing at Talladega, Ala., writes: I have practiced medicine thirty-five years; been troubled with bladder-disease for over twelve years; passed blood about every hour, day and night, for three years; have been treated by Drs. W. Stone, J. C. Nott, P. F. Eve, (all professors of medicine,) and many other physicians of less ability, aided by all I could do, with but temporary benefit; and after using your BETHESDA for three months, I am almost a sound man, and believe it will accomplish that which medical science so wholly failed to do—that of curing the worst case of cystitis [catarrh and chronic inflammation of the bladder] on record. Yours truly, R. H. MOSELEY, M. D., Dr. A. Hawley Heath's Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:

I.
PHYSIOLOGY,
FOR PRACTICAL USE.

Edited by JAMES HINTON, author of "The Mystery of Pain," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated, cloth. Price, $2 25.

The present work has been prepared entirely with the purpose of making it, in the greatest possible degree, practical and useful. It contains a great deal of accurate and trustworthy information, in the most familiar and untechnical style; but all this is subordinate to the useful lessons and conclusions that are enforced in regard to what may be called physiological conduct and practice. Such a work has been long and urgently needed, and the present volume may be recommended to families and schools, as meeting this want, it is believed, more perfectly than any work hitherto offered to the public.—*Extract from Preface.*

II.
HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

By Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, F. L. S., Canon of Westminster. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 75.

Those who see the importance of translating the precepts of physiology from a scientific "tongue not understanded of the people" into plain and forcible English, may well rejoice that Mr. Kingsley has taken up the cause.—*Pall Mall Gazette*

CONTENTS: The Science of Health—The Two Breaths—The Tree of Knowledge—Nausicaa in London—The Air Mothers—Thrift—The Study of Natural History—On Bio-Geology—Heroism—Superstition—Science—Grots and Groves—Geo. Buchanan—Rondelet, the Huguenot Naturalist—Vesalius, the Anatomist.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

BROCKLEY MOOR. A Novel. By J. W. L. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

BODY AND MIND. An Inquiry into their Connection and Mutual Influence, specially in reference to Mental Disorders. By HENRY MAUDSLEY, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

THE GREAT ICE AGE, and its Relations to the Antiquity of Man. By JAMES GEIKIE, F. R. S. E. 1 vol., thick 12mo. Price, $2 50.

WILKES, SHERIDAN, FOX. The Opposition under George III. By W. F. RAE, author of "Westward, by Rail." 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $2.

THE ROMANCE OF BEAUSEINCOURT. A Novel. By the author of "Miriam Monfort." 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $2.

PRINCIPLES OF MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY, with their Applications to the Training and Discipline of the Mind, and the Study of its Morbid Conditions. By WM. B. CARPENTER, M. D., LL. D. 1 vol., 12mo, 737 pages. Price, $3.

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN. A Series of Essays on the Wonders of the Firmament. By R. A. PROCTOR, B. A. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $2.

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 158 East 54th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 10, at 8 o'clock. Action will be taken in regard to the proposed amendments to the constitution. W. S. PINKNEY, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 9, D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of J. H. K. Blauvelt, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 14 Ludlow street, east side, 124.1 feet north of Canal street, embracing a lot 32.4 by 87.6, with two five-story brick tenement-houses thereon, front and rear respectively, for $29,900, the purchaser being Joseph C. Levi. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a similar court order, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, also sold the premises No. 192 Second street, north side, 152.7 feet west of Avenue B, comprising a lot 24 by 106, with a four-story brick house, 24 by 43 in front, and three-story brick house 24 by 40 in rear, for $17,000, to Francis Richeissen. E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, in addition disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 170 feet east of Madison avenue, for $3,000, to Hannah Van Wyck, a defendant; and four lots, same size, adjoining, at from $2,525 to $2,900, to H. E. Davis, Jr., for parties in interest. The legal sales by Wm. Kennedy of a house and lot, West Thirtieth street, east of Seventh avenue, and twelve lots on Tenth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, were adjourned indefinitely. No other business was transacted.

At Highwood Park, Tenafly, N. J., on Wednesday, July 8, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold a stone house, with five and one-half acres of land, known as "Tower Place," for $17,600, to George D. Munro, and a stone house with twenty-eight acres of land, known as "Ivy Tower," for $26,600, to C. D. Sisson. The same firm also sold, at Plainfield, N. J., a two-story French-roof house, 22 by 47, with stable 20 by 22, and plot of ground 100 by 150, on Grove street, north-west corner of Park place, known as the Dr. Hutchings' property, for $7,900, to Edward J. Chaffee. In reference to the auction held at Long Branch on Wednesday, E. C. Clarke & Co., auctioneers, no report has been received.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 76.7 by 100 by 93 by —, on First avenue, north-west corner of Seventieth street. Also, Executor's sale, to close estate of James Ruthven, deceased, of the five-story brick house, with lot 25.10 by 79.10, (rear line 29 feet,) No. 92 Fulton street, south side, between William and Gold streets, and the following Brooklyn property: One two-story and attic frame house, (front,) one two-story brick stable, (rear,) and plot 50 by 100, Nos. 108 and 110 Pacific street, corner of Henry street, and two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 112 and 114 Pacific street, adjoining above.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jonathan Marshall, Esq., Referee, of the brown-stone front house, with Columbia College lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue, lease dated Nov. 1, 1866, term, nineteen years six months, with renewals.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 9.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, (front,) 1 five-story brick tenement-house (rear) and lot, No. 14 Ludlow st., e. s., 124 ft. n. of Canal st., lot 32.4x87.6	$29,900

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story brick house, (front,) 1 three-story brick house (rear) and lot, No. 192 2d st., n. s., 152.7 ft. w. of Avenue B, lot 24x106, front house 24x43, rear house 24x40	$17,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, East 114th st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x100	$3,000
1 lot, East 114th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of Madison av., adjoining above, same size	2,900
2 lots, East 114th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Madison av., adjoining above, each same size; $2,600 each	5,200
1 lot, East 114th st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of Madison av., adjoining above, same size	2,525

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

TENAFLY, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 stone house and 5½ acres of land, Highwood Park, known as "Tower place"	$17,600
1 stone house and 28 acres of land, Highwood Park, known as "Ivy Tower"	26,600

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 two-story French roof house, 1 stable, and 1 plot, Grove st., n. w. corner Park place, plot 100x150, house 22x47, stable 20x22	$7,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 8.

Boulevard, e. s., extending from 152d to 153d sts., 199.10x125	$45,814
Same property, one-sixth part	9,302
Church st., w. s., 53.6 ft. s. of Thames st., 25.1 x59.11	20,000
Grand st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Ridge st., 24.6x100	32,000
West st., e. s., 97.4 ft. n. of Charlton st., 24.4x 68, one-sixth part	2,200
17th st., s. s., 132 ft. w. of Rutherford place, 19 x80	18,000
32d st., centre line, s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x84.8	10,500
59th st., n. s., 274 ft. e. of 3d av., 21.4x100.4	10,500
Grove av., e. s., lot No. 188, map Mount Eden, Morrisania, 100x100	1,250

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

30th st., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 27x65.11	$10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton st., Nos. 106 and 108, and Dutch st., No. 4, 9½ years, per year	$14,500
35th st., No. 45, West, 3 years, per year	3,300

A HOT DAY IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnatians complained of the heat Tuesday. The *Gazette* says: "Thermometers at various places told the hot story with fearfully high figures. Ware's thermometer, in the shade, but affected by reflected heat, rose to 110° in the afternoon. The thermometer at Powell & Pearce's, on Fourth street, in the shade, stood at 105° in the afternoon. Inside the City Building are a half dozen thermometers. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon these ranged from 98° to 105°. They are all inside the rooms, and, of course, in the shade. A thermometer exposed for a short time in the sun ran up to 125°. The hottest day of which we have record, previous to yesterday, was July 4, 1868, when Mr. Ware's thermometer reached 104°. It has been shown by repeated observations that this is always about 2° above the Signal Service thermometer. The startling record made by the latter instrument yesterday was maximum heat, 103°! This would be equal to 105° by the Ware standard, and would be 1° hotter than July 4, 1868. So it is clearly shown that July 7, 1874, stands pre-eminent among the hot days in Cincinnati. The hottest part of the day was between 2 and 4 P. M. At this time the humidity of the atmosphere was very light, and thus the effect of the heat was in some measure counteracted."

CHANGE IN THE AUSTRIAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

There is a general conviction at Vienna, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the appointment of Baron John to a post answering strictly to that of Count Moltke at Berlin is significant of a design to manage the army directly more through its general staff than by the agency of the constitutional Ministry of War. It is remarked especially that Baron John is a year the senior in the *Army List* of the new Minister Koller, and that he formerly united the two functions under a double appointment during the transitional period which followed Sadowa. When Baron Kuhn relieved him at the War Office in 1868 the appointment of Chief of the Staff was discontinued, and its duties were discharged by an almost unknown officer, Gen. Gallina, who was gazetted as "charged with the direction of the General Staff Bureau," and who is now sent from it to take an ordinary divisional command. The local journals have ceased to treat the recent revolution in the War Department as of political significance; though it shows clearly enough that the Emperor is not wholly inclined to give up his control over the military forces, at least as exercised vicariously through the Archduke Albert. Baron John, it should be observed, was Chief of Staff to the Archduke Albert in the campaign of Custozza, and enjoys the perfect confidence of his former General in Chief.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT PLOT OF GROUND, 50x200 feet, fronting on Clinton av. and extending through to Vanderbilt av., with first-class dwelling and barn thereon, known as No. 366 Clinton av., in the City of Brooklyn. This property occupies one of the most delightful situations in Brooklyn, fronts east, is in good order, free from everything objectionable in its surroundings, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Parties desiring to purchase may ascertain prices, terms, &c., by inquiring of H. H. LAMPORT, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, or at office of Continental Insurance Company, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT; large first-class house; all the modern improvements; convenient out-buildings; five acres of land; fifty minutes from the City, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; terms reasonable; possession given at short notice. For photographic view and full particulars, inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, UNTIL May 1, 1875, at Brick Church, Orange, N. J., a first-class house, in perfect order, and fully furnished, near station; it contains fourteen rooms, and is supplied with gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, laundry, brick furnace, &c. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,248, New-York Post Office. No agents need apply.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S, REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 31 miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street: 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story frame; 12 rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York; or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J.—Two very nice frame houses, seven rooms; lots 50x112; cost to build four years ago, $4,000; can be had for nearly one-half, as owner is obliged to sell; twenty-five minutes by Chambers and Twenty-third Street Ferries, five from depot. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11, and evenings.

AN ELEGANT STOCK FARM AT PRINCETON—145 acres; large mansion, twenty-two rooms; steam heater, all conveniences; ample barns, stables, granneries; farmer's cottage; fine shade, abundance fruit; price low. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., NORTHERN Railroad, cottage, eight rooms; over three lots; price $3,500. J. D. PROBST, No. 24 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT JERE. JOHNSON'S EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, July 16, 1874,

220 VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND,

situated on

PRESIDENT STREET BOULEVARD, CARROLL AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN;

EAST NEW-YORK, ALBANY, AND TROY AVS., FLATBUSH.

The above lots are handsomely located, commanding a fine view, surrounded by improvements of all kinds, and within thirty minutes of the City Hall by six lines of horse-cars. It is near Prospect Park and Sackett Street Park Way, (the Flatbush lots are only four blocks from the park,) and a branch of the New Rapid Transit Line will run in front of this property.

All parties having money to invest will find this a rare opportunity, where the value is sure to double in a short space of time. Attend this sale, as the entire property is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. For maps and further particulars apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby st., Brooklyn; J. G. DAVISON, Trustee, Room No. 12, No. 202 Broadway, New-York; and at the sales-room, Brooklyn.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, Bankrupt.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made on the 20th day of June, 1874, the undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christopher Keyes, the above-named bankrupt, will sell, in conjunction with the Hon. William H. Leonard, Referee, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in a decree of foreclosure, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the following described premises, that is to say: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side Sixty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-ninth street, distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Fourth avenue and Sixth-ninth street, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth avenue one hundred feet and five inches (100.5) to the centre line of the block between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet (100,) thence southerly along the westerly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet and five inches (100.5) to the northerly side of Sixty-ninth street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-ninth street one hundred feet (100) to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York July 1, 1874.

WILLIAM BAIRD, Assignee.

AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Attorney for the Assignee, No. 6 Wall street, New-York.

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EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23rd of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT, HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, upstairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

UNION SQUARE.—THE STORE, CORNER OF 12th st. and 4th av.; its proximity to Union square and Broadway renders it desirable for a respectable business; will be let on easy terms to a responsible party; bill on the store.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN complete order, centrally located, near Grand Central Depot. Apply on the premises, No. 54 East 41st st., between Madison and Park avs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO ADULTS, A FURNISHED house with modern improvements, till May 1, 1875, on Jersey Central or Morris and Essex Road. State terms, &c., and address H. A. W., No. 31 Maiden lane, New-York.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT HOUSE between Lexington and 7th avs., and 34th and 55th sts.; price not above $35,000. Send description to E. S., Box No. 1,180 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.

"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act Authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

SEALED OFFERS FOR THE SALE OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, amounting to $50,000, will be received at the office of J. W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad st., and opened on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, JOS SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute, 10th July, (FRIDAY,) at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST receiving any notes or negotiable paper drawn, or indorsed, or accepted by me, and payable to Nelson R. Merrick, Alexander Brand, or Frederick Twinch.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. GEORGE HARRISON.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR SALE,

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

AND OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
Offered by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

New-York City 7 per Cent. Stock

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK on Saturday, 20th day of June, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$713,367 77
Overdrafts		9 70
Due from banks		10,579 69
Real estate, banking-house		40,494 25
Cash items, viz.:		
Fractional currency for redemption	$15,850 00	
Out of town checks	2,590 28	
Sundries	722 21—	19,162 49
Bonds and mortgages		14,850 00
Bills of solvent banks and United States legal-tender notes		53,504 95
Loss and expense account		6,940 68
New-York State bonds		5,000 00
New-Jersey State bonds		10,000 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house		64,619 25
Total		$938,528 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	28,428 38
Due depositors on demand	709,925 40
Dividend unpaid	175 00
Total	$938,528 78

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: John Englis, President, and Chas. E. Brown, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 20th day of June, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed.) JOHN ENGLIS, President. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of July, 1874.

(Signed.) JOS. W. SWAINE, Notary Public, Kings County, New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BNAK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,379,263 35
Overdrafts	2,528 26
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	100,000 00
Due from national banks	35,275 24
Due from State banks and bankers	150 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,146 47
Checks and other cash items	36,924 73
Exchanges for Clearing-house	108,619 43
Bills of other national banks	52,870 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	6,100 05
Legal-tender notes	63,119 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	300,000 00
Total	$2,437,096 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	32,024 59
Circulating notes outstanding	250,500 00
Individual deposits	1,467,339 42
Demand certificates of deposit	4,380 00
Certified checks	31,386 64
United States deposits	44,029 01
Due to other national banks	6,445 01
Due to State banks and bankers	991 86
Total	$2,437,096 53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—I, O. D. Roberts, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 6th day of July, 1874. JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: A. B. DARLING, A. H. TROWBRIDGE, J. A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

For sale by VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, JULY 6, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

A Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT per Cent. has been declared to stockholders, payable on demand.

A return of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. in scrip on the earned premiums for the year ending June 30, has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1874.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding scrip will be payable Aug. 1, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF SCRIP.

Customers and others holding the scrip of this Company, of 1866, are notified that the same will be paid in cash, on the 1st of August, 1874, on presentation of the certificates, at the office of the Company, at which date interest will cease.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July. T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., June 16, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $2 50 PER share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will remain closed from 20th day of June until 11th day of July next.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 15th July; New-York stock at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. is payable on and after July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a Cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable on and after 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

E. B. CHILD, Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. payable on and after July 10, 1874.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE PRODUCE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable July 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 Broadway, July 7, 1874.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., payable on demand. GEORGE E. COCA, Assistant Secretary.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, President.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is now payable at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st. HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office in New-York, **NO. 173 BROADWAY.**

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 7, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, corner FULTON ST.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.) was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Of the City of New-York.

1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 BLEECKER ST., opposite Crosby st., NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five dollars and under Five Hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 20th) of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 20th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Deposits made before July 21 will draw interest from July 1. Managed by the following Board of Trustees: Wm P. Buckmaster, President; Robert Hoe and Geo. C. Scofield, Vice Presidents; E. R. Kennedy, Secretary; Manning Merrill, Auditor; Eugence Smith, Attorney and Counsel, and Messrs. B. F. Britton, John F. Cook, John Gaynor, Geo. G. Hallock, M. T. Hewitt, Samuel L. Kennedy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. M. Pratt, M. D., Simon Rossman, W. W. Sharpe, Stephen D. Tucker, M. J. Walsh, J. H. Waydell, Jacob A. Westervelt.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1874.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1874.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1874.

By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits on or before July 10 draw interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)

BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President,

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-seventh Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of July.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately.

A WELL EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement as companion to a lady traveling to Europe, or as teacher. Address E. L., No. 66 Fountain st., Providence, R. I.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German servants for all capacities constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S large agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st.

COMPANION.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG lady, who has traveled, and is acquainted with all the cities of Germany, as traveling companion; speaks and writes an excellent German and a little English. Call at No. 276 East Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable young girl not long in the country; is neat and tidy, quick and willing; will go at moderate wages, and is willing to make herself useful is any capacity. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Swede for chamber-work; has good references; is obliging, good tempered; is a neat seamstress, and can use a machine; willing to be useful, and wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—IN City or country, by a smart, active young woman, as chamber-maid and laundress, or to do general housework; is willing and obliging and capable of her work. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as chamber-maid; no objection to traveling. Address all the week, E. C., care Mrs. Armstong, No. 1,980 3d av., between 108th and 109th sts.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY TWO English Protestant girls, who have lived together, and wish to take the work of a house between them; have references; one a good cook; the other chamber-maid, &c.; good laundress; wages moderate; City or country, but the latter preferred. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A colored woman; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; is very civil; obliging disposition; has satisfactory recommendations; is ready for a place in City or country—any distance. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL A situation as first-class cook; is a thoroughly experienced family cook; neat and tidy about her kitchen, and a good pastry-maker; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's French-German Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—BY a thoroughly competent young woman, who is a cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter, and willing to assist with the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; five years' references; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERvant.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found an intelligent, economical, and respectful servant, a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart Welsh girl who will cook, wash, and iron, or take a laundress' place; is a very capable girl; neat, and strictly temperate; can work for a large family; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good reference given. Call at No. 324 9th av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A COUNTRY family preferred; has good references; is an excellent cook and baker. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED GERman Protestant as cook or to take care of an invalid. Call at present employer's, 47 West Washington place.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 98 9th av., china store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMM'S Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English lady; understands cooking and marketing; is a good manager; is kind and obliging; could manage a first-class boarding-house. Address for four days A. Bertie, Post Office, Long Island City.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper, or as family seamstress; best of references. Call or address No. 217 East 72d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATELY-LANDED IRISH Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, or will do up-stairs work and fine washing; will go for moderate wages in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th street, cor. 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL for general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands care of milk, and willing to go to any part of the country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant German young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; is an experienced hair-dresser; will also take care of a child; no objections to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIdence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest style; good reference; fluting done by hand or machine. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG FRENCH girl, not speaking much English, as nurse to growing children; is a good seamstress and experienced in the care of children; can operate on several machines; best reference from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR HOUSEwork.—By a German girl; speaks good English and German; is a first-class nurse and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; wages low; good recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; NEAT, obliging, and good-tempered, as nurse or chamber-maid that will be permanent; has best private City reference, and would prefer the country, any part. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable English girl, Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; best references. Call on or address E. J. H., grocery store, No. 189 South 3d st., Williamsburg.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of growing children or travel to Europe with a family; is accustomed to traveling, and is not sea-sick. Call at No. 308 Madison av.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTestant girl; or chamber-work and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 314 East 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL AS A first-class waitress; is neat and capable; has good references; is equal to a man. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

WASHING, IRONING, AND FLUTING—OR will go out by the day; reference given if required. Apply at No. 39 Lewis st., third floor.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

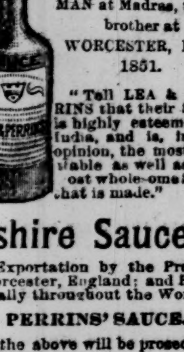
The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, AGED SIXTEEN years; is very anxious to get a place to learn a trade; printer's preferred. Call or address H. L. Emmett, No. 1,062 3d av.

ASSISTANT COOK, WAITER, &c.—BY A Turkish man, aged thirty years, speaks good English, who can make all kinds of Turkish dishes, and is a first-class Turkish cook, and can cook some in English style; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Call or address, for one week, G. L., No. 102 Waverley place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young Englishman; is a good and careful driver; has had long experience in this country; will make himself generally useful and will take great care of everything put under his charge; no objection to City or country. Call or address for two days English Coachman, private stables, No. 152 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man of sober, industrious habits; thoroughly understands the proper care of all things connected with the business; is willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Address J. G., Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to help in gardening if required; has a perfect knowledge of horses; two years' unexceptionable references from last employer. Address K., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—BY a Danish young man, aged twenty-two years; speaks good English; is a good driver and groom; will assist in garden, milk if required, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no children; no objection to the country; has long experience and understands his various duties perfectly; can bring good recommendations. Call or address J. D., No. 116 East 28th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COOK.—EITHER IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family, hotel, yacht, or club, by a first-class chef, or French man cook; artistic in all the arts of cooking, hot or cold; will go to any part. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN of long experience, as coachman, groom, or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced man of sober, industrious habits; is willing and obliging; has eleven years' reference from late employer. Call or address M., No. 19 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman, twenty-eight years of age, who is a good coachman and gardener; can milk if required; best references. Address T. F., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, OBLIGING man; ten years' reference from one place in this City. Call on or address M. N., Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

DRIVER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE, industrious man and wife, the man as driver, farm-hand, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are very willing, competent, and intelligent help; highly recommended and wages moderate. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF STEADY habits, on a gentleman's place; understands all sorts of farming and gardening; good hand with cattle and horses, and a careful driver; perfectly sober; good reference. Address Mackenzie, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, EFFICIENT French-Swiss waiter, who has been five years in the country, and who has changed but two or three times; has excellent City reference from each family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

WAITER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY, where he would be found efficient and obliging; best City reference. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, New-York County.—BENJAMIN WALLACE, plaintiff, against MARIA POWERS and SARAH MANGAM, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of this court, at the County Court-house, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 6, 1873. Complaint filed Nov. 22, 1873.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.

je19-1aw6wF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING IN THIS City desiring to introduce a special line of goods, wishes to arrange with a traveler having a trade already established with retail grocers within fifty or 100 miles of New-York. It would not at all interfere with the duty of a traveler now representing wholesale grocers, and to a man of character a desirable arrangement can be offered. Address F. & Co., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating address and present relations, and an interview will be arranged.

$20,000 CAPITAL, WITH AN ACTIVE partner wanted, in an established, permanent, and paying business. Address with real name R., Box No. 157 *Times* Office. The utmost confidence will be observed and expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.............Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA...............Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 5
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN.............................July 18
PEMBROKE...............................Aug. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin...................$55 currency.
Steerage........................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.............$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre...........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, Heliard...............Saturday...Aug. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

STEAMER WASHINGTON FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 11, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
California, Sat'day..July 11 | Victoria, Saturday..July 25
Anglia, Wed'day...July 15 | India, Wednesday..July 29
Utopia, Saturday...July 18 | Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day, July 22 | Australia, Wed'day, Aug. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, July 18.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, July 28,
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth....................July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe............July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.................Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price...................Aug. 11, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M. | The Queen.July 25, 1 P. M.
Greece..July 18, 9:30 A. M. | Italy..........Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, Thompson.....Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. Reichmann, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. F. Klugkist, on SATURDAY, July 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.......................................$120
Second cabin.......................................60
Steerage...30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, July 11. Freight and way passengers only.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, July 18, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
COLIMA.......................................July 11
ALASKA.......................................July 25
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong..June 24 | From Yokohama..July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8 | From Yokohama..July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22 | From Yokohama..July 31
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, July 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, July 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL......................................July 17
ATLAS...Aug. 7
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA...July 9
ANDES...July 31
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, July 28.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)...........July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).........July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)...............July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...............July 30
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 7th.....9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th.....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 8th.10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th.3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 9th...11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 9th....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 10th.......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th..7:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th....3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th.8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th.3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th..8:00 A. M.	Thursday 16th...4:00 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st. Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 19 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.
Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 18th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot Wall st. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Walkill Valley Railway to the hotel.
JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

IRVING HOUSE,
(Formerly COOPER COTTAGE,)
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Terms reasonable.
GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.
THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.
Board $17 50 to $21 per week.
ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, GREAT NECK LANDING, between Whitestone and Sand's Point.—By steam-boat Seawanhaka, from Peck slip daily at 4 o'clock. Address or call as above, or T. VAN COTT, No. 654 Broadway.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—House delightfully located on the Heights, overlooking the village and surrounding country; gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board. For particulars, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av., or address A., Englewood, N. J.

BOARD AT REDDING, CONN.
Good board for a family of six or eight persons; pleasant location, fine scenery. Address
S. B., Redding Ridge, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SURF AND STILL-WATER bathing; a gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms. Address D. MACGREGOR, Centre Moriches, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED—AT A beautiful first-class farm at Peekskill; good table, large rooms, best of accommodations; terms, $7 and $8 a week, children less. Particulars of
MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar st.

AT CATSKILL—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE FURnished with board in a private family; location excellent; plenty of shade; accommodation first-class. For particulars apply to W. KENNEDY, Occidental Hotel, from 9 to 3 o'clock to-day, or address Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD MAY BE HAD ONE HOUR AND A half from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; convenient to depot; very healthy; terms, $7 per week. Address Post Office Box No. 43 New-Providence, N. J.

SEA-SHORE BOARD, AT REASONABLE rates, can be had at a farm-house within five minutes of the railroad depot; bathing, fishing, and sailing unsurpassed. Apply to J. WOODLEY, Southampton, Long Island.

A SMALL FAMILY, OR TWO COUPLES, can be accommodated at a first-class private boarding-house in Montclair, N. J.; one hour by rail, fifteen minutes' walk from depot; healthy location. Inquire for Miss KNAUFFT.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN the beautiful village of Milford, Pike County, Penn.; four rooms suitable for family; references exchanged. Address B. B., Post-box No. 177, Milford, Pike County, Penn.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT THE ELM FARMhouse; good board and pleasent rooms can be obtained. For particulars, address WALLACE DYER, Greenville, Greene County, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON.—Location, rooms, and table first class; near station. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

WAGNER MANSION, AT BUDDS LAKE, Schooley Mountain, N. J.—Four good rooms unengaged; (see article in *Tribune*, Saturday, June 27;) $10 and upward. Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, ten miles from depot.—A nice private house; good fare; $7 per week. WALTER VAN VALKENBURGH, Westkill, Lexington, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, LOOKING FOR JOB lots, should call without fail at No. 371 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some oft hem showing great speed.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.
As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.
JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th st.

AN EXCELLENT BAY HORSE—15½ HANDS high; fine action, perfectly kind and sound; seven years old; a free traveler; very suitable for a family or doctor's horse; will stand without tying, and a lady can drive him with safety; price low, as the owner is about to leave the City. Apply at No. 181 5th av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN Sheets, Lap Dusters, Summer Woolen Blankets, Whips, Spurs, Halters, &c.—My harnesses are hand-made, and of the best material, at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

A SHETLAND PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—Pony warranted sound and kind in all harness; thirty-nine inches high; six years old; can be used by the most timid child; also wagon, harness, and saddles. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, Kingsbridge, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 noon, one Bay Horse with four black feet.
H. P. CURLY, Pound Master.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.
NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Will have suites and single rooms to offer at Summer prices until Sept. 1, with or without private table. Has in one of her four houses, one large suite to offer for the year, and single rooms.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, to permanent or transient parties.
W. C. PALMER.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for permanent and transient parties, at Summer prices; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—A PLEASANT front room, on the second floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also hall rooms. Terms moderate.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own magnificent house, elegantly furnished, would accommodate single gentlemen with or without board; terms moderate; references required. No. 201 2d av.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, ADULTS, CAN find elegant rooms, generous board, river views, large grounds, &c., by addressing Lock Box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms belonging to permanent boarders can be had transiently, with board; moderate prices; also, one family room permanently.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 107 VARICK ST.—A FEW RESPECTABLE ladies or gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED ON OR about 1st August; must be between 6th and Madison avs., and 30th and 45th sts. Address, stating terms, L., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature. The KINDERGARTEN will be continued by Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, who will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1. A carriage will be sent for pupils at a distance. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINcipal of the the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.
V. DABNEY.

MISS HINSDALE
CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,
Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING drawing to classes of eight pupils; terms moderate. Call for circulars at No. 161 East 78th st., and select your course.
EDW. C. MILLER, Architect.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly OTIS BISBEE.

THE ENSUING YEAR OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR FOUR YOUNG LADIES WHO have received the Baccalaureate Degree, situations to teach English, Mathematics, Sciences, Latin, French, German, Drawing, and Music; salary $350 and home. Address ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS' THIRD GRAND CONCERT
at the
SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J.,
SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, at 4 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.
The SCHUETZEN PARK can be conveniently reached by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad from Chambers Street Ferry at 1:30 and 3:15 P. M.; from Twenty-third Street Ferry at 1:15 and 2:45 P. M. Fare, 15 cents.
Union Hill extra horse-cars leave every ten minutes from the ferry at Hoboken.

SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.
P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSION
BY PROF. W. H. DONALDSON
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
IN ADDITION
TO THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE.

COLOSSEUM.
Summer season. Admission, 50 cents. No extras.
On and after MONDAY, July 6, from 10 to 8, the great cycloramic representation of LONDON BY DAY.
A view may be obtained from the observatory of the Colosseum of NEW-YORK BY DAY and NEW-YORK BY NIGHT. Keating's Band and Lubin's Imperial Marionettes. Coolest place in the City—ventilated by the monster air-pump.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRAND DRAMA OF IVANHOE,
With its new Scenery, Dresses, &c.,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13,
FAUSTUS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.
OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.
INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericktown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.
JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:
Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.
Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.
On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.
Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2.
CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC of the Orangemen of New-York and Brooklyn.—The first-class steamer Wm. Cook and barges will leave on the morning of the 13th inst. for Iona Isle, on the Hudson: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7 A. M.; 24th st., North River, 8 A. M.; 125th st., North River, 9 A. M., sharp. Tickets admitting gent and lady, $1. Extra ladies' tickets, 50 cents each.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
JOHN HOEY, President.
Wm. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRACTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
ja16-1aw6m*F Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING, }
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT, }
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874. WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874. JEMIMA PAYNE,
mh27-1aw6mF* Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. B. FRELIGH.....................................Manager
MONDAY EVENING, July 6, until further notice,
GRAND COMBINATION OF DRAMA AND VARIETY.
Wm. Marden, George France, and Charley Shay. Prof. Davis and his troupe of trained dogs. Young America, the wonder, in his posturing. Frank Jones in three variety acts. Charley Shay, the necromancer. Frank Gibbons, the Aerial King. Two farces—HOUSE DOG and MY FELLOW CLERK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. P. KILBOURNE
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
J. P. KILBOURNE in the great sensation, THE SWAMP ANGELS. Concluding with McCloskey's sensation DARING DICK, THE DETECTIVE.	J. P. KILBOURNE in J. J. McCloskey's great sensation drama, entitled, DARING DICK, THE DETECTIVE, with full cast.

MONDAY, July 13—McCloskey's drama of POMP.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL AT the United Schuetzen Park in Union Hill, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of July, 1874.

MEETINGS.

ORANGEMEN.—MEMBERS OF THE ORDER ARE hereby requested to assemble at hall, No. 453 4th av., New-York, on the morning of the 12th inst., at 8:30 A. M. sharp, for the purpose of celebrating our annual anniversary by attending divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. By order of the Committee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to W. G. STEINMETZ, Superintendent of Repairs.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, BOSTON, June 23, 1874.

IRON WIRE.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, July 22, 1874, for the delivery at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, of seventy-six thousand (76,000) pounds of the best iron wire, or as much as may be needed, not to exceed that amount, of the following sizes:

Nos.		Nos.	
11—	1,300 pounds.	18—	3,800 pounds.
12—	13,600 pounds.	18—full	6,800 pounds.
13—	200 pounds.	17—	4,000 pounds.
14—	24,000 pounds.	19—	3,000 pounds.
15—	4,800 pounds.	20—full	2,800 pounds.
16—	5,200 pounds.	21—	2,300 pounds.
16—full	2,400 pounds.	22—	1,800 pounds.

All sizes of wire under No. 14, to be annealed, and all information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Navy-yard. The wire will be subjected to the usual inspection after delivery, and all wire rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder, whose wire passes inspection. The price of the wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, BOSTON, June 23, 1874.

HEMP.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, July 23, 1874, for the delivery of one hundred (100) tons—2,240 pounds—of best American Hemp, at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within two months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, and can also be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection at the Navy-yard after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder whose Hemp passes inspection. The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster United States Navy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. KIMBALL and MARSHALL C. BARBER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William C. Kimball and Marshall C. Barber, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of July, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 23d day of June, 1874.
je26-oaw3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. BRECK and WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by William P. Breck and William B. Schermerhorn, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayers of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ninth day of July, 1874.
jy10-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,804.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of July, A. D. 1874.
ISAAC BRISTOW, Assignee,
Nos. 78 and 80 Broad street, New-York City.
jy10-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN HAZEN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
LOUIS DEJONGE, Assignee,
Nos. 71 and 73 Duane st.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney for Assignee,
jy10-1aw3wF* No. 240 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DECKER, bankrupt.—The creditors who have proved their claims in the above matter will take notice that a hearing will be had in said matter in reference to the compounding a certain doubtful debt owing to said bankrupt's estate, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 332 Broadway, New-York City, on the 20th July, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of said District Court, duly granted herein.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1874.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FITZ ROY PAGE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT,
jy10-1aw3wF* Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED YESTERDAY—DISBECKER RETIRES, AND MATSELL IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The long agony is over and the Board of Police is organized, and there is a prospect now that the force will receive their hard-earned pay. The organization of the board by the election of Mr. Matsell to the Presidency took almost everybody by surprise, as no indication was given until the board met that a compromise had been effected. During the day, previous to the meeting of the board, all sorts of rumors were in circulation in relation to the course which is supposed the Commissioners would adopt, but none hinted at the election of Mr. Matsell, as it was not for a moment supposed that either Disbecker or Duryee would give way and vote for him. It was stated that Disbecker had been asked for his resignation by the Mayor, but this statement Mr. Disbecker says is wholly false.

The Commissioners adjourned on Wednesday to meet yesterday, and as the hour approached the excitement among the officials and clerks at Police Head-quarters reached its height. Commissioner Matsell had arrived early in the forenoon, and occupied the morning hours in the double capacity of Superintendent and Commissioner, receiving the reports of the Police Captains, and transacting the business of the Superintendent's office as usual. During the morning Commissioner Voorhis called on him, and had a long consultation, and after his departure Disbecker was closeted with Matsell for upward of an hour.

The Commissioners assembled shortly after 3 o'clock, with Commissioner Matsell in the chair. Mr. Voorhis moved that the session be thrown open to the members of the press during the organization of the board, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The reporters were then admitted, and Commissioner Voorhis called the attention of the board to a resolution which he had offered on Wednesday, to elect a President, and immediately thereafter to choose one of their members as Treasurer of Police, which was adopted on that occasion. A discussion ensued between Messrs. Voorhis and Disbecker, as whether the vote should be taken on each of these officers singly. Mr. Voorhis insisted that a vote should be taken on the motion for the election of President first, which was agreed to. Mr. Voorhis said: "In pursuance of that resolution, I now move that Commissioner Matsell be elected President of the Board of Police."

Mr. S. C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, proceeded to call the roll. Gen. Duryee, when his name was called, voted "no."

Mr. Disbecker's name was called, and before voting he addressed the board substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before voting on the question I would like to say that since I have occupied a position as Commissioner of Police I have always endeavored to fulfill my duties in strict accordance with law and right. I have always understood that the Police Commission was to be a non-partisan board. By the turn affairs have taken recently I now remain the only Republican Police Commissioner in the board, and while I will always strive to divest public duties from political considerations, I wish my friends to understand that I am a Republican in politics. The position of President of this board has been for years held by a Republican. Henry Smith was a Republican, and Mr. Gardner was a Republican, and it seemed to me that the place belongs to a Republican. There has been a dead lock in this board to the utter exclusion of police business. I don't want that dead lock to continue. It must be broken, and the force must be paid their salaries. I do not think my duty to the public will permit me to continue any longer in this position. I think and feel as I did yesterday, but I think that our duty to the public demands imperatively that an organization should be effected; and, while I would have preferred to have voted for another man, I mean nothing offensive toward Mr. Matsell. I deem it my duty to vote for him, and I shall therefore vote "yea."

Mr. Hawley then called Mr. Voorhis, who remarked: "I consider it my duty to make some explanation of my action in renewing the motion which was lost yesterday. I look upon the Commissioner whose name is now before the Board as one whose experience and long connection with the Police force, his knowledge of their wants and requirements, seem to select him and fit him more for that position than any of his other experienced colleagues. The matter of his political opinions and faith has nothing whatever to do with me in making the selection. I am actuated solely by the public good. If either of his colleagues had the same experience and knowledge I would be glad to cast my vote for him. I therefore vote 'yea.'"

When Mr. Matsell's name was called he nodded his head, and Mr. Hawley thereupon anounced the vote as three in the affirmative and one in the negative.

Mr. Disbecker—Then I suppose George W. Matsell is elected President of the Board of Police. Is that your announcement?

Mr. Matsell—Yes.

Mr. Matsell was about to make some remarks when Mr. Disbecker remarked that he hoped politics would be eschewed in the board.

Mr. Matsell—You said I was a Democrat. You are right. I am a Democrat, and always have been, but I will say that I never attended a political meeting in my life while in harness. I cannot see what politics have to do with the Board of Police.

Mr. Disbecker—Oh, yes, politics have a good deal to do with the Police Board. I would call your attention to the Election law, which distinctly brings politics into the Board of Police.

Mr. Matsell—I have never read the Election law.

Mr. Voorhis—I also belong to a party. The party of the people.

Mr. Disbecker—I am of the same party. I am with you there.

Mr. Matsell—I think more of the efficiency of the force than anything else. I want the Police force to be the best in the world.

The desultory conversation then ended, and Commissioner Disbecker moved that Commissioner Duryee be elected Treasurer of the Board of Police which was unanimously adopted. Gen. Duryee said that he would endeavor to perform the duties of the office to which he had been elected to the best of his ability and to the satisfaction of the public.

The board having thus organized, the reporters were requested to retire and the board went into secret session.

The first paper acted upon was the resignation of Mr. Matsell, which was presented by Mr. Hawley, and unanimously accepted.

The following committees were then appointed:

Committee on Finance—The Treasurer as Chairman, and Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, and Disbecker.

Committee on Street Cleaning—Commissioners Disbecker, Duryee and Voorhis.

Committee on Rules and Discipline—Commissioners Voorhis and Duryee.

Committee on Station-houses—Commissioners Voorhis, Disbecker, and Duryee.

Committee on Surgeons—Commissioners Disbecker and Voorhis.

On motion of Commissioner Voorhis, the Controller was notified that the proposals for furnishing registry books and maps, and for the printing required by the Bureau of Elections, will be publicly opened on Monday the 13th inst.

Patrolman Keller, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was permitted to receive $200, and Roundsmen Aitkin and Burns and Patrolman Sinclair, of the same precinct, $100 each, for the discovery of the attempted burglary at the New-York Savings Bank, corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, and the arrest of three of the burglars. The reward was given by the officers of the bank.

A communication was received from the Mayor calling for the usual quarterly report of the operations of the department, and the chief Clerk was directed to furnish the same.

The board then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

Commissioner Duryee, it is understood, will file bonds to-day, and if they are approved by the proper authority, the money for the payment of the force will at once be deposited to his credit in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. All the pay-rolls are made out, and the checks drawn awaiting the signature of the Treasurer. If no unforeseen hitch occurs, the force will be paid off on Saturday.

No action was taken by the Board of Police yesterday in relation to the appointment of a Superintendent of Police, and the duties will be discharged by President Matsell until a Superintendent is chosen. It is more than probable that if the Superintendent is selected from the force Inspector Walling is the "coming man," but should the board determine to make the appointment from civil life, it is very difficult to conjecture upon whom their choice will fall.

THE SITUATION AT THE CITY HALL.

VISITORS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—WHAT MR. HAVEMEYER THINKS OF THE SITUATION.

Mayor Havemeyer was afflicted yesterday with the visits of "comforters" like those who tormented Job. For almost every hour after he had reached his office in the City Hall friend after friend came to him to tell him what John Kelly would do, what Gov. Dix thought of his action, and how the people regarded him; but he submitted to all these things, not with the good humor which has been up to Monday last his principal characteristic, but with the gravity becoming his age. He had no time for meditation. During the whole day he was not alone five minutes. Lawyers and politicians rushed in now and then to proffer advice, but they left hastily. The Mayor did not seem to be in a mood to receive counsel, except from those with whom he has been intimate. When these busybodies had retired, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury and also Mr. W. O. Bartlett were admitted. The inevitable John Foley followed. Then came Ex-Police Commissioner Gardner and Fire Commissioner Hatch. Mr. Gardner remained only a few minutes. Controller Green, Police Commissioner Voorhis, Chamberlain Lane, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews also had brief interviews with the Mayor. The visit of Mr. Voorhis related, it is said, to the reorganization of the Police Board.

The Mayor was exceedingly reticent about all the conversations that had passed. He was indisposed to say anything up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then he resumed his old communicative mood, and admitted a TIMES reporter into his office.

REMARKABLE INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR.

"Have you," inquired the reporter, "appointed Mr. Gardner Excise Commissioner yet?"

"I have not. The matter, as I told you yesterday, is under advisement. I cannot say more on that subject."

"It is contended by some Aldermen, Mr. Mayor, that Mr. Gardner could not be appointed Excise Commissioner without the approval of their board—the State law under which the board was created making such approval necessary."

"Well, that can be determined," replied the Mayor. "If there's no law for it, there's an end to the matter."

"Another question, Mr. Mayor. Have you sent a communication to Police Commissioner Disbecker requesting him to resign?"

"I have; but he has not sent me an answer."

"Is it true that before you appointed him he gave you a letter of resignation, to be used at your pleasure in any emergency?"

"It is not true."

"Did he promise you at that time that he would resign if you should deem it necessary?"

"He did. He made that promise, but he has forgotten to keep it. The Board of Police, however, has been reorganized, and I don't think I shall do anything more about it."

"You sent a letter to Police Commissioner Duryee requesting him to resign, did you not, Mr. Mayor?"

"I did, and he sent me a reply, which I decline to give at present."

"Have you received any communication from Gov. Dix respecting the charges made by John Kelly and others against you?"

"I have not," answered the Mayor. "I don't believe that I have violated any law in reappointing Charlick and Gardner. They were convicted of not giving notice to Inspectors of Election before removing them. You know how Inspectors have dipped their hands into the ballot-boxes. But now, before they can be removed, they must be notified. Tammany makes the charges and presses them to a conviction. As to the charges against me, I believe there are some statesmen and some lawyers behind them, all acting with Tammany. All this might have been expected. When the reform movement was started by the Committee of Seventy, Democrats and Republicans acted together, and of course that injured the prospects of each political party. I was elected Mayor, and I appointed Republican reformers and Democratic reformers. I thought that a good thing, for one could watch the other. The result can be easily seen. The Police force is in excellent condition. There are no masked robbers now. You don't hear of people stealing $100,000 or $1,000,000 now. Why, I have been informed that on the Fourth of July, the whole amount of robberies in this City was not over $50. I don't believe the like of that has ever been seen before. Then, take the Health Department—the City was never in a more healthy condition than it is now. And so of the others. Now the politicians want to destroy the work of reform, and to rule this City as it was ruled before."

"Some of the reformers are said to be working against you, Mr. Mayor," said the reporter.

"I have heard of that," replied the Mayor. "Beers is one of the number. He has arrived at the dignity of a pigmy. Now he turns up as a reformer in Tammany Hall, and his chief fugleman, Falconer, is co-operating with him. Beers came to me the other day, and I gave him $100. He said it was for reform."

"You have heard of the action of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Mayor, in relation to the charges made before the Governor?"

"I don't think that meeting was legally called. Eight signatures were required, but I have heard that Falconer did not sign the call himself, but told Capt. Tuomey, the Assistant Clerk of the Board, to do it. I must inquire into that. I have no reason to like my office. I could make more money out of it than in it. As to work, I do enough of that. I am busy, sometimes until 12 at night in my house signing warrants, and when I come to the City Hall I have to attend to all sorts of duties—send messages to the Common Council, examine their resolutions, veto some, and approve others. You saw the two vetoes I sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday; one was about the new permit ordinance, reducing the fee to $1. Why should one man get a permit for $1, when others pay $10? If the resolution had been passed when the term for which the $10 permits had expired, it would have been a different thing. The other veto was in regard to a resolution to eject the new Court-house Commissioners from their office. Now, they must have an office somewhere. Then why remove them from their present one in the building which they were appointed to complete? As to my office, I don't love it. If I was out of this place I could have pleasure and recreation, but, while I have no cause to like it, I cannot be driven into a resignation."

The Mayor uttered the latter sentence with marked emphasis. His remarks about Mr. Beers were delivered in rather an angry tone of voice, which indicated a disappointment. The Mayor having nothing further to communicate, the reporter left.

THE MAYOR CALLS FOR THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. DURYEE.

Mayor Havemeyer sent the following communication to Police Commissioner Duryee two days ago:

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the resignation of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick as Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, and regret to say that the proceedings of that body at its meeting to-day, as I am informed, exhibited so entire a disregard of the wants of the department by your actions and that of your colleague and adviser, that I cannot expect any different result until the places of these gentlemen are filled.

As I do not expect you would desire to continue an office which you cannot administer without embarrassment to myself, and without detriment to the interests of the department and the public, I would thank you to hand me your resignation as Police Commissioner at as early an hour to-morrow as practicable.

Yours truly, W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

To Gen. A. DURYEE.

To this communication Gen. Duryee sent the following reply:

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of 7th inst. requesting my resignation as Commissioner of Police upon the grounds "that I cannot administer the office without embarrassment to you and without detriment to the interests of the department and to the public." The office I hold was bestowed upon me by you without solicitation upon my part, and was an honor for which I have always felt under obligations to you.

Since I have held it I have endeavored earnestly and conscientiously to discharge my duties for the public good, considering it as a trust committed to my hands for which I was bound to properly account.

The office itself has no charms for me, and were it not that I have become convinced that my presence in the board was required to protect the public interests, I should long since have resigned to avoid the unpleasant conflicts of the past year.

These views I still retain, and consider that, so far from my resignation being required to protect the interests of the department and the public, the occurrences of the last few weeks make it even more important that I should adhere to my post at the present time than during the past year.

I regret extremely to be forced into even the appearance of taking an antagonistic position toward yourself, but I must, however, look first to the obligations of the oath I have taken and the duties I owe to the public, and these constrain me, in the present position of affairs, to reluctantly, but emphatically decline to accede to your request. Very respectively yours,

A. DURYEE.

LETTERS OF RESIGNATION OF CHARLICK AND GARDNER.

The following are copies of the letters of resignation of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner:

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: It is with regret that I inform you that the state of my health is such as to make it my duty to relieve myself of every responsibility which is not necessary and controlling. I have entertained this desire for some time past, but have postponed it in the hope that returning health would enable me to continue without detriment to myself or the public interest my connection with the Police Department. I will not now refer to the proceedings which were instituted against me and my colleague, Hugh Gardner, by the leaders of the Tammany party to hasten this determination, but as they are now terminated and we have been legally restored to the offices held previous to their inauguration, I will avail myself of this opportunity to resign my office as a Police Commissioner of the City of New-York, and with a high appreciation of the kind feelings you have always manifested toward me, I place this, my resignation, in your hands.

Yours truly, (Signed,) OLIVER CHARLICK.

Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I most respectfully tender my resignation as Police Commissioner of the City of New-York. With many thanks for your kindness toward me, I remain yours truly, HUGH GARDNER.

Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

THE LATEST PHASES OF THE "MUNICIPAL MUDDLE."

The condition of affairs in the City Government growing out of the conviction of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick continued yesterday to engross the attention of all classes of citizens. Many people, including the army of politicians, found considerable amusement in the perplexing complications which have arisen, and are likely to arise; but order-loving citizens, who have nothing to gain by changes in the political complexion of the municipal departments, regretted that matters have come to such a pass, and expressed indignation at the manner in which Mayor Havemeyer has administered the affairs of his office. It was feared by many that if something was not done soon to render the Police Board the business-like and dignified body it should be that the force would become demoralized, for the men could not help feeling contempt for the persons appointed by the Mayor to act as their superiors. Those who have attentively studied the "police muddle" since its commencement, were of the opinion that it is by no means ended. One of the questions raised yesterday was that Matsell is not legally a Police Commissioner, as it was necessary for him to resign his office to the Board of Police Commissioners, and when he was sworn in as a Commissioner there was no Board organized. It was claimed, however, by others, that the resignation of the Superintendent of Police could be accepted by any one of the Commissioners, and that such resignation and acceptance would be legal. Mr. Charlick is reported to have said, when interviewed on Thursday, that Commissioner Disbecker pledged himself to the Mayor, when he was appointed to the Commissionership, that he would resign the office at five minutes' notice at any time it was demanded. Mr. Charlick was also credited with having said that the Mayor "had got enough against" Disbecker, and could remove him for cause at any time. Mr. Havemeyer also called upon Commissioner Duryee to relinquish his office, but that gentleman, as will be seen from the correspondence published elsewhere, politely but firmly refused.

The story about Disbecker, and the correspondence between the Mayor and Mr. Duryee, were much commented upon, and occasioned much merriment as examples of the political strategy and ingratitude of the Mayor's friends. Decided opinions were expressed by many that the Mayor would be certainly removed by the Governor. If, as provided by section 25 of the charter, quoted in yesterday's TIMES, the Governor directs the Attorney General to inquire into the charges against the Mayor, the investigation will probably be conducted before Chief Justice Daly, of the Common Pleas Court, as in the case of Mayor Hall. Justice Daly is the County Judge for this County, and the law requires that the investigation, as in the case of removals of Sheriffs, shall be conducted before a County Judge.

The news of the election of Mr. Matsell as President of the Board of Police and Mr. Duryee as Treasurer at the meeting for organization yesterday afternoon rapidly spread throughout the city. The elevation of Mr. Matsell to the highest office in the department was a subject for jesting to some, but others expressed indignation at what they denominated another outrage of public sentiment. After people had recovered from the shock of Matsell's election, the question as to who would be the choice of the board for Superintendent became one of great interest. Speculation was rife, and many persons were named who, it was thought probable, would be appointed. Warden Quinn, of the Tombs, was mentioned, but there seemed to be a deep-rooted conviction in the minds of many that either Inspector Dilks or Inspector Walling would be made Superintendent. Capt. Kennedy has also been mentioned as likely to receive the appointment.

Up to a late hour in the day Mr. Hugh Gardner had not publicly signified his intention to accept the office of Excise Commissioner. It was believed by many persons, including several of his friends, that he would not enter upon the duties of the office. The reason assigned by some for his non-acceptance was because he was fearful that vexatious complications might arise in the new office, and, with his recent experience as Police Commissioner, he was unwilling to risk the chances of legal proceedings for his removal.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEMBERS OF TAMMANY HALL.

Yesterday the probable removal of the Mayor by the Governor was the chief subject of discussion. Around the City Hall the matter was warmly discussed, and it was remarked that even among those who owe their positions to the Mayor there was scarcely one who ventured to defend his course. One gentleman of prominence stated, in his opinion Charlick was the Mayor's evil genius, and to him he attributed most of the bad appointments made by Havemeyer. Thirty years ago, when Charlick was a member of the Common Council, he first became acquainted with Mr. Havemeyer, and an intimacy then sprung up which has continued to the present time. Col. Wingate, counsel for Tammany Hall, said that no further action would be taken against the Mayor pending the decision of the Governor on the charges which were submitted to him. He could not, of course, say what that decision would be, but from the strong case which the memorialists put before his Excellency he was sanguine of success. The charges against the Mayor, he said, would not be allowed to interfere with those against the Ex-Police Commissioners, whom they were determined to prosecute to the full extent of the law. He had arranged, he said, with District Attorney Phelps to bring new indictments before the Grand Jury on Monday next, and these, if found, would be tried with the existing indictments in October next. Referring to the appointment or supposed appointment of Mr. Gardner to the position in the Excise Board made vacant by the transfer of Mr. Voorhis to the Police Board, Col. Wingate said that he considered the appointment wholly illegal, as, in his opinion, Mr. Gardner, according to the provisions of the ninety-fifth section is precluded from ever holding office under the City Government. Being asked what provisions of the charter Mr. Gardner had violated or evaded which would bring him within the penalties named in the ninety-fifth section, Col. Wingate replied that by the one hundred and fourth section of the charter it was clearly the intention of the Legislature to incorporate the election laws in the charter itself. The section referred to is as follows:

"All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, manner of conducting elections and canvass, estimate and disposition of votes at general elections, shall apply to each election of City officers."

This section, Col. Wingate said, clearly brought the Police Commissioners in the transaction of their duties under the election laws within the provisions of the charter. But, he continued, there is another provision of the charter, or rather an amendment to the charter, which was passed on the 13th of June, 1873, reorganizing the Police Board, and under the sixth section of this act the Police Board are given all the powers "heretofore possessed, performed, and exercised by the board." This, said Col. Wingate, includes the execution of the election laws, and a violation of the latter clearly brings the offenders within the provisions of the charter.

THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

It will be remembered that the committee appointed to present the resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen consisted of Messrs. Ottendorfer, Billings, and Van Schaick, and arrangements were made on Wednesday to meet yesterday morning and consult as to the time of their departure and the manner of procedure. From some unknown cause Messrs. Van Schaick and Billings found that they were compelled to remain in the City, and as Mr. Ottendorfer is regarded as the leader of the opposition to the Mayor, it would be obviously indelicate on his part to proceed to the Governor's residence and confer with him on the subject alone. Under such circumstances, an unwilling consent was wrung from Mr. Ottendorfer to deputize Gen. Pinckney to proceed to West Hampton, Long Island, and convey to the Governor a written communication, containing their wishes and that of the board. This arrangement was not deemed quite satisfactory, but was the only one that appeared to be possible. The communication addressed to the Governor is signed by Messrs. Ottendorfer, Van Schaick, and Billings, and consists of a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen with these words: "The undersigned committee of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York present to your Excellency a certified copy of the resolutions of the board, adopted the 8th inst., and respectfully request for them your earnest consideration." Gen. Pinckney proceeded to West Hampton yesterday afternoon.

THE SECOND VISIT TO GOV. DIX.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN PRESENTED TO HIM—HIS FINAL DECISION TO BE KNOWN TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW—A STATEMENT THAT IT IS ADVERSE TO THE MAYOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST HAMPTON, Long Island, July 9.—At 8 o'clock this evening Gen. Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, waited upon Gov. Dix and formally presented him a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday, calling for his interference respecting the Mayoralty. The Governor had observed the resolutions in THE TIMES, and was not unprepared for the visit. Gen. Pinckney merely stated that the absence of the committee, Messrs. Ottendorfer, Billings, and Van Schaick, was unavoidable, and without remark handed the Governor the resolutions, and an explanatory note from the committee requesting their consideration. Gov. Dix replied that he was anxious for a settlement of the unfortunate condition of Municipal affairs in the City, but his power in the premises was to a certain extent limited. He believed that any process which should be necessary in the case of the removal or suspension of the Mayor was precisely the same as that which would be observed in an effort to remove a Sheriff. In each instance, before removal, it was necessary to notify the incumbent of the office, and prefer charges against him, otherwise the proceeding would not be justified by law and custom. He would, he said, give to the petition of the Board of Aldermen that consideration which the importance of the body deserved, and would act upon it immediately. The Governor then inquired with considerable anxiety of the aspect of affairs in the City, and the opportunities of Mayor Havemeyer with respect to further appointments. He was informed that the vacancy in the Excise Board was created by the resignation of Mr. Voorhis, a fact which he had known before, and was surprised that Mr. Gardner had not yet accepted the appointment. The Governor made particular inquiries respecting the meeting of the Police Commission yesterday, and the appointment of Matsell; but as our party had left the City before the hour for their meeting, no one could give him any information upon the subject. This was the substance of the interview with Gen. Pinckney, but subsequently I called upon Gen. Dix with regard to any possible action he might have taken concerning the petitions presented him by the counsel for Tammany, the Committee of Seventy, and the Council of Political Reform. All he was willing to commit himself to was that the matter would be decided in a day or two, but he would not state what his decision would be. Col. De Kay, his secretary, has been receiving instructions from him for some days past, and this evening he left here for the City. He carries with him a number of papers on the subject, including, as is supposed, the decision of the Governor.

Speaker Husted, of the Assembly, has arrived here.

LATER.—I understand on good authority that the Governor has taken action adverse to Mayor Havemeyer.

BASE-BALL.

MUTUAL VS. PHILADELPHIA.

About 1,000 persons were present at the game between the Philadelphia and Mutual Clubs played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The contest opened in favor of the Mutuals, the score at the end of the fifth inning standing: Mutual 5 to 0 for the Philadelphians. In the sixth inning a bad muff of Higham, and a muff and a wild throw by Hatfield, gave the Philadelphias 5 runs, and tied the score. The seventh inning opened with the Mutuals at the bat, from which they were retired without scoring, owing to the sharp fielding of their opponents. In their part of the inning the Philadelphias were allowed to score another run without making a clean hit, loose fielding on the part of the Mutuals doing the work for them. The opening of the eighth inning saw the score stand at 6 to 5 in favor of the Philadelphia Club, and as the totals were unchanged in the eighth or ninth inning, the Philadelphians came off victors, winning one of the most exciting yet unsatisfactory games ever played in this vicinity. The umpiring was excellent. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Eggler, c. f.	1	1	3	0
Allison, c.	0	0	9	0	Holdsworth, 3d b.	1	1	4	1
Start, 1st b.	1	1	5	0	Hicks, c.	0	0	3	0
Matthews, p.	0	0	0	0	Craver, 2d b.	1	0	3	1
Hatfield, l. f.	0	0	6	0	York, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	0	1	Radcliffe, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Burdock, 3d b.	1	2	4	1	Mack, 1st b.	1	0	6	0
Remsen, c. f.	1	1	1	0	Fulmer, s. s.	1	1	3	5
Carey, s. s.	1	1	1	3	Cummings, p.	1	1	0	1
Total	5	7	27	5	Total	6	4	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6

Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 1; Mutual, 2.
Bases on Errors—Philadelphia 4; Mutuals, 5.
Umpire—Scott Hastings, of Hartford.
Time of Game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

ARLINGTON VS. FLY-AWAY.

The Fly-aways and Arlingtons played for the amateur championship yesterday at Melrose, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Fly-aways	2	4	1	2	0	4	1	3	1—18
Arlingtons	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0— 7

ATLANTIC VS. BOSTON.

A one-sided game between the Boston and Athletic Clubs was played at Boston yesterday, the latter scoring nothing to 14 by the Bostons.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A STATEMENT OF THE WORK WHICH IS BEING DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, President Westervelt occupying the chair. The Executive Committee reported the adoption of resolutions covering various subjects. One was in answer to a communication from J. Ramsey, Collector of District No. 7, East River, relating to wharfage at end of Pier No. 23 East River being collected by private parties. The resolution ordered the owner of the pier to render to the department an account of all wharfage received by him from vessels occupying the outer half of the pier, and notifying him to pay over to the Treasurer one-half of the amount collected. Hereafter all wharfage accruing from the pier will be collected by the Collector of the department, who will pay over one-half to the owner. Another resolution of the committee was to the effect that a copy of a communication received from L. Adams, dated 15th of May, 1874, relating to the manner in which night-soil is dumped at the foot of Ninety-fifth street, Harlem River, be transmitted to the Board of Health for action in the correction of the evil. A third resolution directed the Superintendent of Docks to enforce rule 13 of the manual in relation to the discharge of sand and other loose material, complaint having been made that vessels discharged the same at the bulk-head between piers foot of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, East River, without having spread a tarpaulin from the side of the vessels to the bulkhead. After the report of the committee had been received and adopted, Commissioner Gardner offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That when the rent to be charged for the new pier, No. 43 North River, shall be determined by the board, a lease of said pier for a term of ten years be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in this City, to the person or persons who shall bid the largest amount in addition to the rent fixed by the department, the premises so leased to be appropriated as a district for the sole use of a special kind of commerce carried on by the person or persons leasing said pier.

The Commissioner, in a preamble to the resolution, stated that application had been made for the leasing of the pier by several steam-ship companies engaged in foreign trade, and that it was the opinion of the board that the interests of the City would be best served by inviting competition in the renting of the pier, which is at the foot of Canal street.

The following resolution offered by Commissioner Budd was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and they are hereby, respectfully informed that the resolutions adopted at their meeting held on the 7th of July, whereby this department is requested to furnish a statement of the wharves and piers belonging to the City, which are rented, and for what sums, and also as to what works are now in progress and contemplated by this department during this and the next calendar year, will receive the immediate attention of the board, and that the desired information will be furnished with the least possible delay.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to call upon the Treasurer of the department and the Engineer in Chief to furnish such data as may be necessary to comply with the request of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under date of July 7.

After receiving several communications and petitions, including one from the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, asking for permission to erect a ferry slip on pier No. 56 East River, the board went into executive session, and then adjourned.

SERIOUS FAMILY QUARREL.

A quarrel occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 210 East Fifty-fourth street, between Daniel Pike and James Keefe, cousins, both of whom reside in the above-named house. The quarrel had its origin in some domestic misunderstanding, about which both of the parties are very reticent, and resulted in a fight. During the scuffle Keefe picked up an earthenware jar and struck Pike a terrific blow on the head with it, fracturing his skull and inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. Keefe was arrested and locked up at the East Fifty-ninth street Police Station to await the result of the injuries to his cousin.

TWO YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

John Henry, of No. 442 West Twenty-eighth street, and Michael Cronin, of No. 219 West Twenty-eighth street, two youths of fourteen, were caught by Officer Rourke walking down Eighth avenue at an early hour yesterday morning with twelve boxes of cigars in their possession. As they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves he arrested them, and afterward discovered that the store No. 509 West Forty-third street was broken open, and the cigars stolen therefrom. Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held the youths in $1,000 bail each for trial.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCHMAN.

Charles Chevalier, a Frenchman, thirty-five years old, committed suicide at his residence, No. 167 Hester street, by taking poison, yesterday morning. He left the following letter:

To the Coroner:

I declare herewith that I committed suicide by my own free will, in consequence of unendurable deafness, but nevertheless when it is wanted to hold an inquest on my corpse you will find enough money in my trunk to defray expenses. Every other thing, as my clothing, watch, &c., give to Marcus Gaester, of No. 129 Eldridge street. Respectfully, CHARLES CHEVALIER.

Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants eighty-seven, amounting to $118,160 47; receipts, from arrears of taxes, &c., and interest, $15,275 02; collection of assessments and interest, $4,314 10; market rents and fees, $813 30; water rents, $11,633 95; licenses, Mayor's Office, $172 75; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $741; sewer permits, $250; total, $33,200 12. The Controller paid this week laborers on big pipes, stop cocks, &c., roads and avenues and sprinkling, repairs to stone and wooden pavements, small pipes, all to June 30, and boulevards, &c., to June 27, amounting to $79,761 88. The laborers on docks will be paid to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

On and after the 25th inst., and until further notice, the Produce Exchange will be closed at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Philip Goodman, indicted for arson, yesterday furnished $3,000 bail in the District Attorney's office, and was released.

A dispatch received in this City yesterday announces that the steam-ship Costa Rica arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the 8th inst.

Dennis Cavanaugh, aged eighteen months, fell off the stoop of his parents' residence in Washington street, last evening, and sustained serious internal injuries.

The Manhattan Commandery No. 31, Knights Templars, will celebrate their thirteenth anniversary by an afternoon and evening excursion to Harlem Park on July 30.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to the Children's Fund: A. L. C., $5; J. T. L., $5. The money has been forwarded to the Trustees.

During an altercation last evening, at No. 16 Ann street, John Harrington, of No. 47 Pearl street, had a portion of his under lip bitten off by Jeremiah Murphy. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

While Ann Constable, aged eight years, of No. 17 West street, was walking down Pier No. 1, North River, she was shot in the leg and severely wounded by some unknown lad, who escaped. The girl was taken to Park Hospital.

Yesterday the will of Eliza Pfalzgraf was rejected probate by the Surrogate. Incapacity and undue influence were alleged by the contestants. Ex-Judge Dykeman appeared for the proponents and Ex-Judge Bosworth for contestants.

At 7 o'clock last evening while John Reilly, aged eight, of No. 135 Washington street, and some other boys, were playing with fire-crackers, one of the boys put a cracker in Reilly's mouth. The cracker exploded, injuring the boy severely.

Ezra Hunter, of No. 259 Hudson street, was held in $3,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with outrageous assault on Alice McBride, of No. 115 Mulberry street, a little child eleven years old.

Yesterday five retail liquor-dealers were arrested for selling liquor without having paid the United States internal revenue tax. They were taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and discharged on bail to await examination.

Col. James D. Potter, arrested about three weeks since, for grand larceny, and lodged in the Tombs, as was stated at the time, for the purpose of being used as a witness in the great bond forgery case, furnished $2,500 bail in the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and was released.

Police Officer Shaw, charged with stealing $1,920 from James McKenna, while the latter was lying in a drunken stupor, was yesterday arraigned to plead to an indictment for grand larceny, in the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for Tuesday next.

The steamer Eleanor, of the Maine Steam-ship Line, left on her first trip from this port for Portland, Me., yesterday afternoon. Her hull was built by Englis & Son, of Greenpoint, and the engine at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Twelfth street, North River. The Eleanor is 1,100 tons burden, and has forty state-rooms.

BROOKLYN.

Early yesterday morning the hat store of F. T. Nutt, at No. 300 Fulton street, was broken into, and $300 worth of property stolen. No arrests.

John McDonough, aged sixty, fell off a Ninth street car last evening, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Work at the Navy-yard has been resumed in all the departments with the beginning of the fiscal year. Only a few men have been taken on in each department.

John Quinn, aged thirteen, was held for examination by Justice Elliott, yesterday, on a charge of maliciously shooting John Smith, aged eighteen, in the arm, on the Fourth of July, inflicting a severe wound.

Mr. Bergh has called the attention of the Grand Jury to the wretched condition of the swill milk stables in the vicinity of this city. Indictments will probably be found against the proprietors of the stables.

The body of Ludwig Best, the German tailor, an account of whose recent elopement with the wife of a Montrose avenue saloon-keeper, and subsequent death in Albany, as already published, was buried yesterday morning in the Lutheran Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, the Chief Engineer presented a report of the condition of the engine at the Prospect Park reservoir, and recommended that the proper gauge be placed on the force-main in order that it may be ascertained at any time under what pressure the pumps are working.

The new Charity Commissioners appointed by the Board of Supervisors on Wednesday evening were about the City Hall yesterday and received the congratulations of their friends. The public generally looks with disfavor on the appointment of Bennett and Raber. Mr. Wheeler is considered the least objectionable of the three.

Kate Stoddard, at present under indictment for the murder of Chas. Goodrich, will be taken next Monday to the City Court before Judge Moore, who, in accordance with the statute passed May 12, 1874, in relation to demented criminals, will conduct an examination as to her condition of mind. The examination has been ordered at the request of the District Attorney.

During the absence of Mr. J. F. Healey and family from their residence at No. 148 South Third street, on Wednesday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 6 P. M., the house was entered by burglars, who ransacked it from top to bottom. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open one of the back basement windows with a "jimmy," and succeeded in carrying off between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of property. The detectives believe they are on the track of the burglars, but have not yet made any arrests.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The drug store of Mr. Piat at Kensico was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of money and goods valued at about $400.

The Trustees of Mount Vernon have adopted plans and specifications for the erection of sixteen water cisterns for the extinguishment of fires. These are to be built in pairs, it being considered preferable to erect two cisterns of moderate dimensions in close proximity to each other than one large one, as one can be cleaned out while the other is kept ready for any emergency. The advantage of two shallow cisterns over one deep one, in regard to the ease with which water may be raised, was urged as a strong point and worthy of consideration. The contract for regrading of Fifth avenue, Mount Vernon, between Second and Third streets, has been given out. Thus the work of improvement in this enterprising village is steadily and rapidly progressing.

LONG ISLAND.

While Mr. Chas. E. Davis, of Cansewogue, was mowing with a machine, on Wednesday, his little son, about six years old, who had followed him to the field, lay down in the grass so that he could not be seen until close upon him; consequently his father could not stop the team until the cutter of the machine had struck the boy and terribly cut one of his legs and one foot. He was immediately taken to the house and surgical aid was called.

NEW-JERSEY.

An academy or high school is to be established in Orange.

John Gould's residence at Chatham was entered by burglars Tuesday night, and robbed of clothing and other property valued at $150.

The extensive works of the Continental Screw Company in Jersey City, have been purchased by Lorillard & Co., the New-York tobacco manufacturers, for $275,00.

The State Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, has been called for the 27th of August. The State Committee are preparing an address which will be issued before that time.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a burglar was caught in Joseph Warren's real estate office, in Grove street, Jersey City, and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as James Donovan. He was committed for trial.

At the meeting of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, yesterday, a Commissioner was appointed to take charge of $3,000, which had been deposited in a bank before the war to meet a debt of the county, but which had never been called for. A number of proposals for the contract to build an addition to the Court-house were submitted, and referred to the appropriate committee.

A laborer, named Timothy Collins, was fatally injured at the coal docks in Port Johnson yesterday morning. He was assisting to lower an iron coal shute, weighing three tons, with a derrick, when a cog in the windlass wheel broke, and the iron handle, flying around with great rapidity, struck him on the head and knocked him senseless. His skull was fractured and the upper part of his face crushed in, while both jaws were broken and all his teeth knocked out. He was still alive last night, but it is not thought possible that he can recover.

A singular case was in progress in the Essex County Circuit Court yesterday. James Smith, a flagman on one of the Pennsylvania Railroad crossings in Newark, was injured in April, 1873, by an accident. A man named Thomas Heaney, who is employed as a driver by Ebenezer Harrison, a coal-dealer, was leading a horse and cart toward the crossing, when Smith, who saw a train coming, warned him to go back. Heaney did not heed the warning, and the train struck the rear end of the cart. One of the flying splinters struck Smith's leg, and injured him so severely that he was laid up for some time, in fact he has not yet entirely recovered. He brought suit against Heaney's employer for damages sustained by the carelessness of his servant, and the case is now being tried.

James Foster and Thomas Burdett, who were captured in Jersey City in the early part of March last, having a quantity of burglars' tools in their possession, were tried and convicted yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. A night or two previous to their arrest six houses in one block in Jersey avenue were entered by burglars and robbed of large quantities of silverware and other articles. Some Brooklyn car tickets, left by the burglars, were found in one of the houses the following day, and when the prisoners were arrested they had some of the same kind of tickets in their possession, hence they were suspected of having perpetrated the burglaries. The prisoners were remanded for sentence, and in the meantime they will be tried on some other indictments pending against them.

ROWING NOTES.

The Atalanta-Argonauta four-oared match race will come off on the Harlem River to-morrow morning. It is intended to row the race on the last of the flood tide, the hour agreed upon being 8:30 A. M. The crews are:

Atalanta—Edward Blake, bow; William Spear, Theodore Van Roden, Dr. Russell Withers, stroke.

Argonauta—Edward Smith, bow; Walter Man, Benjamin Stephenson, Fred. C. Eldred, stroke.

Another grand regatta will be held Aug. 6 and 7, at Oakland Beach, a favorite Summer resort near Providence, R. I. The programme consists of professional and amateur races, for which very attractive prizes are offered, viz.:

FIRST DAY.—Double-scull working boats, 19 feet; three miles; prizes, two beautiful gold medals, value, $50.

Single sculls—Professional; three miles; prizes, first, $200; second, $50.

Pair-oared—Amateur; three miles; prizes, first, two massive silver regatta cups, value $150; second, two gold medals, value $50.

SECOND DAY.—Single Sculls.—Amateur; three miles; prizes, first, a fine gold chronograph watch, value $300; second, gold medal, value $50.

Four Oars.—Professional; three miles; prizes, first, $500; second, $200.

ENTRANCE FEES.—All entries must be accompanied by the entrance fees, $50 for four-oared boats and $25 for singles and pairs. The entrance fees are merely required as a guarantee of good faith, and will be returned to all starting in the races they are entered for.

AMATEURS.—None but members in good standing of recognized Amateur Boat Clubs, and who have never rowed in a regatta open to all comers, will be permitted to compete in the amateur races.

Entries to be made on or before Aug. 1, with Fred. J. Engelhardt, at office *Turf, Field and Farm*, No. 37 Park row, New-York.

There is no doubt that this regatta will prove one of the most interesting events of the present rowing season, as the liberal prizes offered will attract many of the rising professional oarsmen, an element which has become almost extinct in this section for want of proper encouragement.

The college crews have found but little good water to practice in lately on Lake Saratoga. The favorites among the connoisseurs already at the lake are Harvard and Columbia and Wesleyan, who seem to stand their work and training best, some of the Yale and Cornell being "off." The positions in the University race have been drawn as follows—numbering from east to west—bows toward the north:

1. Trinity.	4. Yale.	7. Columbia.
2. Princeton.	5. Harvard.	8. Dartmouth.
3. Cornell.	6. Wesleyan.	9. Williams.

Mr. William Wood has been definitely agreed upon for Referee.

THE DOG POUND.

At the dog pound, yesterday, the 125 animals impounded during the day and Wednesday suffered severely from the excessive heat and the myriads of flies which incessantly plagued them. With the exception of a few pretty little Spitz dogs and fine-looking Newfoundlanders, whose owners have promised to call for them, the lot will, in all probability, be suffocated on Saturday morning. A dog-fancier, whose name Capt. Marriott refused to disclose, was discovered a few days ago, rescuing good looking dogs from boys while on the way to the pound, and carrying them off to his sales-room.

SAD FATE OF A NEVADA INVENTOR.

From the Virginia City Enterprise.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the borax fields of the desert regions surrounding the town of Columbus, in the eastern part of this State, gives us the following account of the sad fate of Mr. Jonathan Newhouse, a man of considerable inventive genius. Mr. Newhouse had constructed what he called a "solar armor," an apparatus intended to protect the wearer from the fierce heat of the sun in crossing deserts and burning alkali plains. The armor consisted of a long, close-fitting jacket made of common sponge, and a cap or hood of the same material; both jacket and hood being about an inch in thickness. Before starting across a desert this armor was to be saturated with water. Under the right arm was suspended an India-rubber sack filled with water and having a small gutta-percha tube leading to the top of the hood. In order to keep the armor moist, all that was necessary to be done by the traveler, as he progressed over the burning sands, was to press the sack occasionally, when a small quantity of water would be forced up and thoroughly saturate the hood and the jacket below it. Thus, by the evaporation of the moisture in the armor, it was calculated might be produced almost any degree of cold. Mr. Newhouse went down to Death Valley, determined to try the experiment of crossing that terrible place in his armor. He started out into the valley one morning from the camp nearest its borders, telling the men at the camp, as they laced his armor on his back, that he would return in two days. The next day an Indian, who could speak but a few words of English, came to the camp in a great state of excitement. He made the men understand that he wanted them to follow him. At the distance of about twenty miles out into the desert the Indian pointed to a human figure seated against a rock. Approaching they found it to be Newhouse, still in his armor. He was dead and frozen stiff. His beard was covered with frost, and—though the noonday sun poured down its fiercest rays—an icicle over a foot in length hung from his nose. There he had perished miserably, because his armor had worked but too well, and because it was laced up behind where he could not reach the fastenings.

THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

There is nothing surprising, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the report that the new Le Gras modification of the Chassepôt, decided on by the French Small-arm Commission, should be forthwith declared by professional gossip to be a mere modification of the German Mauser rifle. The explanation of all such rumors is the actual resemblance of the various new weapons of this class introduced since the practical use of inferior breech-loaders in the field in 1866 and 1870 showed where the weak points of their construction lay, the too high trajectory and consequently very curved line of fire being the most conspicuous defects. Whatever may be the exact difference between the Mauser and the Gras, it is certain that it requires a thoroughly informed expert to discern that between our own Martini and the Vetterli pattern of Switzerland, looking at the latter separately from its repeating apparatus, which has nothing to do with the original principles of the barrel and lock. Some artillerists, especially an eminent Russian authority, observing these likenesses, and the uncertain action of even the best arms on particular occasions, have come to the conclusion that there is no real practical superiority for the field in any one of the five or six rifles now adopted by the chief nations of Europe, and that the supposed advantage, when apparent, depends, in fact, on a more careful construction of the cartridge, even the best metallic case yet constructed being vastly behind the finished instrument with which it is to be used. There is some comfort for us if this theory be correct, for our own small arms committee paid hardly less attention to this point than to the weapon when fixing on the Boxer cartridge for the Martini-Henry.

COLLEGE MILITARY DRILL.

The Burlington *Free Press* says the military drill of the Vermont University students in the College Park, Tuesday forenoon, was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, including many graduates, Gen. Stannard, Lieut. Heath, United States Army; Col. T. S. Peck, and other military men. Capt. Robinson, Fifth United States Artillery, the instructor in military tactics, put the young undergraduates through company drill, the manual of arms, and battalion movements, and they bore themselves with great credit, considering the short time they have been under drill. All the students but the seniors are required to drill. They carry fine, breech-loading muskets, and wear a simple uniform. Gen. Stannard expressed himself much pleased with the proficiency shown by the young soldiers, and is satisfied that this department of the University must prove eventually a most popular and practical one.

EXPENSE OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

The Indianapolis *Journal* quotes figures showing that the local taxes of Democratic counties in Indiana have been invariably higher than those of counties controlled by the Republicans in 1868, 1870, 1872, and 1873. And it adds: "In all these years, and always, so far as attainable facts enable us to judge, Democratic local taxes have been from twenty-one to thirty-one cents on $100 higher than Republican. Is not the fact worth a little reflection? It is a fact, and we defy any Democrat to disprove it or impeach our figures. Every citizen of a Democratic county has to pay an average, in the whole State, of twenty-one cents more taxes than the citizen of a Republican county. Of forty-eight Democratic counties twenty-four are taxed over $1 on $100, or more than one per cent. of all they are worth, every year, while but eleven Republican counties of forty-four pay over $1. One-half of all the Democratic counties pay this grinding imposition, while but one-fourth of the Republican counties pay it. Of the Republican, thirty-three pay $1 or less, down to a figure as low as forty-one cents—the rate in this county, and the lowest in the State—while but twenty-four Democratic pay $1 or less. Remember that these local taxes are the chief burden of the people—four times as big as the State tax—and that Democratic management has for years kept them twenty-five per cent., or one-fourth, higher than those assessed by Republicans, and think about it once in a while till the election comes."

LAST YEAR'S CHOLERA VISITATION.

Dr. Ely McClellan, of the United States Army, who was appointed some time since to investigate the cholera epidemic of 1873, has lately returned to his home in Lebanon, Ky., after visiting Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. His work has not yet been carried far enough to authorize any broad generalizations, but a few isolated facts have been given by him to a Kentucky paper as follows: "It is apparent already that the investigation will cover a much wider field than has been anticipated. The number of points at which cholera occurred will be much larger than is generally believed. An impression has prevailed, for example, that the epidemic leaped from New-Orleans to Vicksburg. In point of fact, it is found to have dotted both sides of the river between the two points, cases occurring on plantations in nearly every parish. The first recorded cases of cholera in the United States in 1873 occurred in New-Orleans Feb. 9. It prevailed in that city during the months of February, March, and April. Early in May it began to travel northward, up the Mississippi. During the month of June it began occurring in the interior towns of Alabama and Mississippi, along the lines of railroads, and spread further north, step by step, during the month of June and July, reaching Little Rock, Ark., early in the latter month. Montgomery, Ala., by a rigid system of quarantine, escaped with a single case of cholera, while at Birmingham, in the same State, ninety-five miles distant and connected with Montgomery by rail, over 200 persons, mostly negroes, fell victims to the epidemic. The first case of cholera in Kentucky last year, so far as ascertained, occurred at Paducah May 23. The investigation indicates that construction hands upon railroads were among the most active agents in spreading the disease. It was introduced in Memphis by a party of laborers on the Memphis and Paducah Railroad. Thence it was conveyed to Nashville by convicts from the Penitentiary that had been working upon the same road. From Nashville it spread to Chattanooga and East Tennessee, to Gallatin, Franklin, Bowling Green, &c. The first case in Central Kentucky was that of a negro laborer at Muldrough's Hill, on the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, who came from a construction party on a road in Tennessee."

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 9.—Spanish Gold, 268@270. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 134@136 premium; short sight, 138@140 premium; 60 days' Gold, 158@160 premium; short sight, 162@164 premium; on London, 192@195 premium; on Paris, 161@163 premium. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 20@20½ reals ₽ arrobe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon rises..1:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:56 | Gov. Island.5:45 | Hell Gate....7:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, July 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard & Co.; E. Chamberlain, Lawson, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Kingston, Port-au-Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Hudson, Pratt, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Golden Fleece, Humphrey, San Francisco, Simonson & Cheesebrough.

Barks Caiman, (Aust.,) Botta, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Neptune, (Ger.,) Plogbaft, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Linda-Abbott, (Br.,) Scobov, Liverpool, N. S., L. F. Brigham; Minnie Campbell, (Br.,) Isaachsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ambrosia, (Norw.,) Bornsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eos, (Norw.,) Torkelsen, Bristol, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Amicizia, (Ital.,) Boozo, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Anatia, (Ital.,) Serena, Odessa, J. C. Seager; Columbine, (Ger.,) Jardin, Elsinore for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Magdala, (Br.,) Andrews, Penarth Roads, for orders, Bowring & Archibald; Camille, (Br.,) Craig, Malaga, J. Henry.

Schrs. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Fernandina, Fla., Van Brunt & Co.; Allie Bickmore, Bickmore, Fernandina, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.

ARRIVED.

Bark John G. Hall, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Dunham, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Lalia W., (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Godfrey, Cork May 17, via Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker. Left at Sydney bark Young Eagle, (Br.,) for New-York in 6 ds.

Bark Nuovo Mondo, (Ital.,) Savarese, Genoa 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 30.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, Porto Rico 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Brig Proteus, (of Portland,) White, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. Ada S. Allan, Dudley, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.
Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Crane, Baltimore.
Schr. David Miller, Sherrer, Virginia.
Schr. Emma, Whitman, Virginia.
Schr. Robert Knight, Millner Virginia.
Schr. Mary Means, Parker, Richmond, Va.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Holsatia, for Hamburg; Holland, for London; Lady Lycett, for Bristol, Eng.; Etna, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; City of Havana, for Havana, via Nassau; Canima, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; brig Keystone, for Galveston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy, and hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—Arr. steamers Lucille Bennet, from Wilmington, N. C.; Elizabeth, from New-York; Wm. Whitlin, from Philadelphia; ship Yo Semite, from Guanape; barks Jason, from Bremen; Mercur, from Newry; brigs Mississippi, from Demerara; Julia F. Carney, from Boston; schr. Geo. E. Young, from Kennebec.

Cld. steamers America, for Savannah; Josephine Thompson, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Guiseppe Emmanuele, for Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth, for orders; Maddlena S., for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; brig Otacilius, for Sackville, N. B.; schrs. Ellen M. Golder, for Portland, Me.; Annie S. Conant, for Boston; Bell, for Plymouth, Mass.; Forest Oak, for New-Haven; R. H. Powell, for New-York; S. Applegit, for Bridgeton; N. J. Talbot, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer John S. Hopkins.

BOSTON, July 9.—Arr. steamer Neptune, Berry, New-York; bark R. A. Allen, Farr, from Hoboken; brig Kenneth, Deegan, from St. John, P. R.; schrs. Sarah Wood, Hickman, from Philadelphia; William S. Scull, Barrett, from do.; W. H. Whitaker, Carll, from do.; Abby L. Dow, Young, from do.; E. H. Nash, Wass, from Hoboken.

Also arr. steamer William Lawrence, Howe, from Baltimore; schrs. John Y. Manson, Manson, from Baltimore; Louis F. Smith, Brown, from Philadelphia; Charles E. Paige, Grace, from Philadelphia; Jonathan May, Neal, from Philadelphia; Western Star, Crowell, from Philadelphia; James Middleton, Jr., Townsend, from Philadelphia.

Cld. bark Triton, (An.,) Scopinech, for Queenstown or Falmouth; brig Mary E. Thompson, Hooper, for Surinam; schrs. Francis L. Godfrey, Godfrey, for Lingen, C. B.; B. W. Hill, Kent, for Alexandria, Va.; C. W. May, Endor, for do.; Marion Gage, Fountain, for do.; Mattie W. Atwood, Higgins, for Baltimore; Priscilla Scribner, Dasey, for Kennebec, to load for Georgetown, D. C.

CHARLESTON, N. C., July 9.—Sld. J. W. Brown, for New-York.

GALVESTON, July 9.—Arr. steamer City of Waco, from New-York; barkentine Granada, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., July 9.—Steamer Ellen S. Torrey sld. for New-York at 3 P. M.

The ship Senator Iken went to sea yesterday.

Arr. brig Lulan, from Havana, for orders.

Geo. D. Hoffner, a Delaware pilot, died on board the pilot-boat Howard this morning. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cld. steamer Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ship Rowantree, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes: Steamer Carondelet, from New-York.

Sld. steamer City of Houston, ship Theobald, bark Dolores.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 9.—Passed down steamer Hercules, for Boston; schr. Ella N. Watts, for Boston.

Passed up steamer Panther, from New-Bedford; schr. J. K. Howard, from St. John, N. B.; steamer Gettysburg.

Passed down steamer Illinois, for Liverpool; bark Dinorah, for Lubec; schrs. Thomas N. Pillsbury, for Boston; Emelina McKean, for Quincy Point; Arabella, for Portland; Isaac Rich, for Boston.

Bark Anna, for Bremen; brigs Unto, for Queenstown; Adaline Richardson for Boston, and schr. Sarah Potter, for Pensacola passed down this afternoon. Schrs. Caroline Young, for Cambridge, and Governor Burton, for New-Bedford, passed down also this afternoon. Schr. J. K. Howard, from St. John. passed up.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois sld. this morning with 65 cabin and 250 steerage passengers for Liverpool.

Cld. bark William Bateman, for Danzig; schr. Bella Russell, for Charleston.

Arr. steamer Leopard, from Fall River; schrs. Thomas K. Carroll, from Nanticoke River, and E. B. Jones, from Salisbury, Md.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—Arr. schrs. Enchantress, from New-York; Paul Seavey, from Gardiner. Sld. schrs. Charles Buckie, for New-Haven, and J. L. Merrill, for Georgetown.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Napoli, from Glasgow, has arr.

ASPINWALL, July 9.—Steamer Costa Rica arr. at Panama yesterday, from San Francisco.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 9.—Sld. for the United States, Emily Waters, Sunrise, Weymouth, Regent, Carl Gustav, Thor, Clara, Enterprise Second, and Margaretha.

Arr. out from the United States on the 7th inst., Germania, Johannes, Matador, Minerva, and Marienlyst 8th—Glencorse, Susan L. Fitzgerald, Julie Heyn, Herald, and Imogene.

Also, arr. out from the United States: Sir Robert McClure, and Richard Pearse.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York June 27, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor this morning.

ROTTERDAM.—Arr. July 9, steam-ship Maas, Chevalier, New-York.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN-RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
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